PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,860—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connection at Aden with	Time
22nd Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	16610	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th ,,	MALWA	10,362	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,362
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	7997
1910				
1st Jan.	HIMALAYA	6858	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10,000
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10800
29th ,,	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9971
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
2nd April	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10362	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9997
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

† This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 538,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1910.
(C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 16	Dec. 3
(C City of York	7705	,, 29	,, 8
(C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
B City of Calcutta	4984	,, 18	Jan. 3
(C City of Manchester	5934	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....
(C City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
(C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 481	317 517
,, Portsaid	445 677	352 512	350 572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	429 649	495 770
,, Liverpool	635 990	492 701	517 792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	495 *809	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
(C. City of Athens	5693	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
(C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4972	6th April	.....
(C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
(C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
(C. City of Manchester	5934	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
(C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
(C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 25th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 28th Oct.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 29th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,057 tons, on Monday, 25th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Dushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PIRAWAL," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about the 23rd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	5,147	Magnon	25th Nov., ,,
CHILP (via CORAT	5,378	Barthes	23rd Dec., ,,
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Rimbert	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb., ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar., ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,345	Guiconnet	14th Apr., ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	4,365	Rimbert	5th Nov. 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gilhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gilhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,048	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petrice	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND	6048	E. Nitsche	23th January
PERSIA	5435	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6033	B. Beimars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7848	B. Obbol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8	,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 480	,, 625 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8	,,1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
Single Class to London	,, 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 863	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

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COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. PICKFORDS. LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 2 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Halen	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
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WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ADDRESS:
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Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CANVASSER, for securing Advertisements for the *Bombay Gazette*. Liberal Commission to smart and energetic man.

Apply—

BUSINESS MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LALJEE LAKHMICHAND is NO LONGER in our service.

CHUGONDAS & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. F. HORBURY RETIRES from our firm this day and that in future he will no longer be interested in or responsible for the transactions of our firm.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1909.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1909, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October to 8th November, 1909, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
D. MORRIS,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM RAMCHANDRA KADAM VENIKER, alias SAKHARAM BAPU KADAM, late of Gwalior, in the Territories of His Highness the Sindhia, a State servant, Maratha by caste, married, residing at the time of his death at Gwalior, deceased.

VENAYAK YADO VENIKAR of Vein in the Nasik District, a Maratha, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, constituted Attorney of Kamlabai, widow of Sakharam Ramchandra Kadam Venikar, the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 19th day of October, 1909.

Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 70,640 cft. of teak, 2,780 cft. of Black wood and 9,900 cft. of Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 1st November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.
Karwar, 20th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 10,150 cubic feet of MATTI (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 8th November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.
Karwar, 12th October, 1909.

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Parel, 23rd October, 1909.

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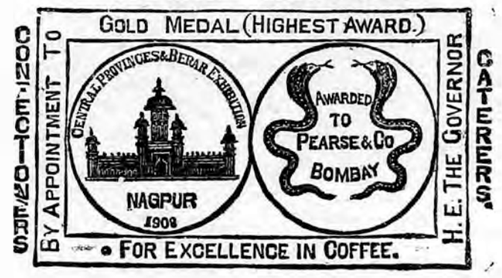

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE FOR REMOVAL, 9 Buildings situated in Mazagon. Particulars from STOREKEEPER, Bombay Port Trust.

EDWARD HOTEL, KHANDALA.

FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROOM over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co., open to West, North and East. Rent Rs. 350.

Particulars from:—

LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Nothing, without the Old Lamp trade mark when you ask for Club Blend Whisky.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Refuse substitutes.

TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. GOMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA AND OF ALL DEALERS,
OR
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN
Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE **BOMBAY GAZETTE**
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA	

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line... ...	... „ 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
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Third Insertion... ...	„ 5-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 3-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements with contracts are made. length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

South Asia Digital Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 08 July, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

ONE-FIFTH DRAWBACK.

IT is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 158 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation has prescribed the following general conditions, in supersession of those hitherto in force, as the general conditions subject to which sanction may be given to a drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of any building or land which is let to two or more persons holding in severalty and the whole of which is treated under Subsection (2) of the same section as one property.

1. Except with the special sanction of the Commissioner no application for drawback shall be entertained :—

(a) Unless such application bears at foot thereof the actual signature or mark of the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land to which such application relates, or of the duly constituted attorney (whose power of attorney must) when called for, be produced of such person and (except as next hereinafter provided) unless such signature or mark is attested by a Justice of the Peace or by a Councillor elected or appointed under the Act provided, however, that such attestation may be dispensed with in case the signature or mark of the person aforesaid or of his duly constituted attorney as the case may be, has been registered in the presence of the Municipal Officer duly authorized in that behalf in a Register to be kept for that purpose in the Assessor and Collector's Department.

(b) Unless the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land, the subject of the application, has by notice under Sections 149 and 150 of the Municipal Act got such building or land transferred to his name in the Assessment Book or has applied for such transfer either before the date of such application or within 1 month after receipt of notice from the Assessor and Collector requiring him to do so; and

(c) Unless such application is submitted to the Commissioner not less than 90 (ninety) days before the commencement of the half-year to which the claim relates.

2. A drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in cases falling within either of the following classes, and in no others, viz. :—

(a) Chawls let out or intended to be let out in single rooms either as lodgings or godowns for the store of goods.

(b) Buildings which are let for dwelling purposes in separate tenements, each consisting of two or more rooms and which in the opinion of the Commissioner are usually or frequently vacant.

3. No sanction for drawback shall extend or apply—

(a) To any floor on which any trade or manufacture is carried on or any goods are sold ;

(b) To the portion of the building occupied by the owner for his own use.

(c) To buildings let by floors in respect of which refund is claimable under Sections 174 to 179 of the Municipal Act, on account of vacancy.

An applicant for drawback should see the Assessment Department Ward Superintendent at his office in the Ward in which is situate the property to which his application relates with reference to the second condition prescribed by the Standing Committee.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best chins silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Coventry Cycles,
£3, £3.10 to £9
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
Active Agents
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS WANTED. General Agents
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Venice S N Company's steamer Orsoolo, 2,849 tons Captain F Villa, arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons Captain T Croft arrived in harbour on Friday frm Hull with a cargo of coal and general and 7 horses.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Mantua 5,905 tons, Captain F W Vibert R N R arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels 2,991 tons, Captain A Kuehne, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Calcutta, 2,244 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Port Louis with a cargo of sugar and 1 deck passenger.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain D Klappenberg, sailed on Friday for Calcutta &c. with the same bottom and general cargo.

THE steamer Glenshid, 3,054 tons, Captain A Ellis will sail to-day for Calcutta via Cochin with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W Kelso, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Querimba, 4,387 tons, Captain W Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Geddie, will sail to-day for Basrah, &c. with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

VICE-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Hoddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin... Comdr F. Dehem. ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus Comdr C S Hickmann ..Reserve Sq
R I M S General Elles...Lt CR Good.....Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr ..A S Balfour... I Marine
Dongola .....Capt O L ancel.....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 22.

Africa .....1302 Chappell ....M M & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hates .....Po & H S & Co
Bosum .....2942 McNicole.....T Morrison Co
Delta .....4780 Snow... Shanghai...25-10...P & O Co
Kasara ..... 805 Etton..... .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1951 Gore ..... B & P S & Co
Mantua ..... 5905 Vibart ..... P & O Co
Nurani .....2870 Clingan ....T Morrison & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Quilca ..... 4942 Anderson ....M M & Co
Shah Johan ...2566 Webb ....P & P S N Co
Said.....1445 ....B & P S N Co
Shah Ameer ..1921 Picot ....B & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Springburn..... 3178 Greathwaite .....
Virawa .....2176 Emmett... ....M M & Co
Vadala.....2161 Peck..... .....M M & Co
Wissow Hall.....2139 Morris .. W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Macdonga	3276	Striering	.....	Chittagong	29-10 J Finlay & Co Ld
B Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull via Karachi		20-10 J Finlay & Co Ld
CAE Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai		27-10 P & O Co
D E City of Vienna	2979	Greinhorn	..N P		K N & Co
F Orsolo	2849	Villa	Calcutta		25-10...Venice S N Co
G Naderi	168	Marsh	Zanzibar		26-10 B & P S N Co
H Islami	1605	Hanah	Jeddah		28-10 B & P S N Co
K Glenshiel	3054	Ellis	Cochin		25-10 K Nixon & Co
M Siberian	2127	De Lorne	Jeddah		30-10... B & P S N Co
N Trautenfels	2992	Kucken	Karachi		30-10 W & A Graham & Co
Q Haidari	1503	Gray	Jeddah		28-10 B & P S N Co
Q Markgraf	3825	Timm	Jeddah		21-10 A Strandes H W P D
Kaveri	558	Mahomed	Bengar		28-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji	547	Ismail	Karachi		22-10...Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool 23-10 W & A G & Co
4	Calcutta	2244	Young	Karachi 26 10 J Mackintosh & Co
5	Moorgate	2461	Harland	Dunkirk..30-10 J Mackintosh & Co
6	Ophir	3495	Reddock	Stream..29-10 M M & Co
7	Africa	2564	Raicich	Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
8	E F Ferdinand	3843	Nitschi	Kobe ..... 25-10 A Lloyd's S N Co

A WEIRD EXPERIENCE AND A BRAVE ACT.

Captain F. J. Soden, of the Clan Line steamer "Clan Macneil" has just addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild :—

Sir,
I beg to bring before your notice the brave act of my Second Officer, Mr Harley. While my vessel the s. s. "Clan Macneil" was leaving at Queen's Dock, Glasgow, quite recently, the Chief officer observed bubbles coming up between the quay and the vessel. Shortly afterwards a man's head appeared above water and immediately disappeared.

The chief officer being unable to swim called to the Second officer, who was near at hand, and he, without any hesitation, jumped overboard. After rescuing the body, it was found to be the corpse of a working man who seemingly had been dead for some considerable time.

Thinking you would be interested, I have taken the liberty to inform you.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) F. J. Soden,
Master.

Although possibly the Royal Humane Society could not recognise this case owing to the fact of the man having been dead for some time, it is one that is well worthy of publicity. Diving with the hope of saving life and bringing up a dead body from the bottom of the stagnant dock naturally upset Mr. Harley and necessitated him being on the sick list for a few days. He however, joined the vessel again this week and is now on his way to India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer B Rubattino, from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant, for Suez and Genoa.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassio, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 22.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—50 bales hemp R. Reave and Co., 6 casks condiments N K Jussawala; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 10,000 cwts bonemeal, R. Kaderbhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.

Blakemoore s—2,000 cwts manganese ore K Nixon and Co.

Moorgate s—2,000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale savri cotton K Vasram and Co; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blakemoor s—7,815 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 47 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 55 bales cotton, V F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—5 potsrosa oil M A Patheria ; 1 pot andropogon, Volkart Bros; 4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE

Africa s—66 bales twist Kahn and Kahn.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calcutta s—110 bales cotton, Bunj and Co; 50 bales cotton waste K Visam and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—1,000 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Calcutta s—200 baler cotton, Banji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 580 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—50 cwts alibanum, E Sooltnally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—140 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 119 bales twist, Greaves Cotton, and Co ; 500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji ; 28 cwts fishmaws 75 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co ; 75 cwts sharkfins E Moledina; 55 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 90 cwts bysabole, A H Mowji and Co.

F R SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 55 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 24.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns.—156, 321, 197.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. Flat.
Hymns.—285, 18, 304.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins, and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral.)
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Hammerton.
Collection for Bombay Diocesan Church Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. Cameron, M.A.,
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A. B.D.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. B. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

3-30 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
Rev. J. Cameron.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. R. Scott, D.D.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—311, 317, 150.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—7, 281.
3-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—345, 235, 26.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday. St. Simon J. O. Jude.
8 a.m.—Matins Daily.
Army Guild Lantern Lecture Thursday, 6-30 p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.

3-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 a. m.—Preaching Service.
6-30 p.m. All seats free. All are Welcome

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalms.—19.
Hymns.—133, 198, 201.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

BIRTH.

KNOPTON—October 18, at 10 Queen's Gardens, Poona, wife of Major Forbes Knopton, I. M.S., of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOOTE—Sept. 29, at Sidway, Market Drayton, Salop, the wife of Capt. Charles E. Boote, of a son.
BAKER—Sept. 30, at Ordnance House, Guernsey, the wife of Capt. J. Baker, Royal Marine Light Inf., Army Ordnance Dept., of a daughter
RAWLINS—Oct. 1, at 4 Park Town, Oxford, the wife of Capt. R. W. Rawlins, 1st Northamptonshire Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTOPHERSON—REGBIE—Oct. 2, at St. James's, Kidbrook, Malcolm, son of late Derman Christopherson, to Gertrude Elizabeth Glynn, daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Regbie, late Royal Eng.
ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE—LE BRETON—Sept. 30, at St. Peter's Church, Peterafiled, Francis Napier Horn Elphinstone Dalrymple, R.A., son of the late Sir Robert Elphinstone Dalrymple, Bart, to Betty, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Hemery Le Breton.
FARRAN—KEATINGE—Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, Minehead, Somerset, Capt. George Lambert Farran, 4th Cav., Indian Army, to Myrtle Daisy, daughter or Mr. Sherbrooke Keatinge.
HUGHES—ROBERTS—Oct. 5, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, the Rev. G. Mwyndeg B. Hughes, son of the late Rev. Griffith Hughes, formerly of the Khassia Hills, Assam, to Nell, daughter of the late Staff-Surg. Frederick Roberts, Indian Army.
STURROCK—MACPHERSON—Sept. 28, at St. Margaret's Church, Topsham, Devon, William Duncan Sturrock, M.B. (Oxon.), son of John Sturrock, C.I.E., late Indian Civil Service, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Iver Macpherson.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Sept. 29, at Putney, Frederic William, son of the late Capt. Brown, Elder Brother of the Trinity House, aged 91.
HOBSON—Oct. 4, at Oxford, Major-Gen. Frederick Taylor Hobson, aged 69.
HOUBLON—Sept. 29, at 73, Upper Berkeley Street, Francis Archer Houblon, son of Col. Houblon, aged 29.
PEARSON—Oct. 2, at Oakwood, Fountain Road Upper Norwood, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., K.C.M.G., aged 75.
SANDILANDS—Sept. 29, James Archibald Douglas Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, Assistant Resident Nyasaland Protectorate.
TORBETT—Sept. 27 at Liverpool, Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of the late James William Torbett, late War Department, and formerly of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, St. Helena.
VANDELEUR—Oct. 3, Capt. Hector Stewart Vandeleur, late Rifle Brigade, of Kilrush and Cahiron, Lord-Lieutenant of Clare, son of the late Col. Vandeleur, M.P., aged 73.
WARING—Sept. 30, at Fareham, Hants, Lieut.-Col. Henry Waring, late 2nd Queen's, aged 69.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO 947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Bandmann's Opera Company "The Gay Gordons," Empire Theatre.
Frear's Entertainment, Bombay Gymkhana. 9-30 p.m.
Dussera Day.—Banks closed.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m; High water, 7-8m., 7-27s.; Low water, 0-3m.; 1-56s.
Water Polo, Bindoos vs. Parsis, 3-30 a.m.

Maxim : "The man that knows, and knows that he knows, gauges his own strength and does not go beyond it."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 25.—Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 8-10m., 8-36s.; Low water, 1-33m., 2-38s.
Tuesday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-1m., 9-32s. ; Low water, 2-34m., 3-18s.
Wednesday, October 27.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Meeting of Debenture-holders, Phœnix Mills, 2-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-47m., 4-22s.; Low water, 3-16m., 3-56s.
Thursday, October 28.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 10-30m., 11-10s.; Low water, 4-14m., 4-34s.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will commence on the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Lord Harris Municipal School, Carnac Road.

A MISSING WIFE.—One Bhow Tatia, residing at Gilder Street, reports to the police that his wife named Bhagi, aged 12, has been missing from home since the 20th instant. When last seen, she was wearing a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 4.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Franz Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m., on Monday the 25th instant.

CRUSHED UNDER A SHED.—A shed at the Jumma Masjid collapsed suddenly, crushing to death one Sonia Bhiwa. Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by injuries received by the sudden collapse of a shed, which fractured the base of his skull.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T Hospital, on the body of Bhicka Pragji, who died from injuries received through an explosion. It appeared that the deceased was pounding some material used in the manufacture of detonators, when an explosion took place and the man received serious injuries. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by multiple injuries due to an accidental explosion, while manufacturing detonators.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE SEA.—Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Harmusji Monekji Talati, aged 25, a teacher in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution. It appeared from the evidence that the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea near the Kennedy Sea Face. The deceased resided at Khetwadi. He used to go to the sea face to pray, whenever he had spare time. He seemed to be very morose. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found floating in the sea, but whether he accidentally fell in or committed suicide, there was no evidence to show.

THE BOMBAY MILL-HANDS.—A public meeting will be held this morning at Currey Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhiwaji Ramji Nare, retired Weaving Master, Soopari Baug Mills, when several speakers, including Mahomedans, will address the mill-hands. The object of the meeting is to consider the provisions of the Indian Factories Bill of 1909, in so far as they affect the mill hands : the grievances of mill operatives in respect of their wages held over in arrears and occasionally forfeited and other cognate matters.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS :—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Sounds of Peace ...F. von. Blon
Overture .....Le Puits D'Amour, M. W. Balfe
Idyll ..... The Glow-Worm...P. Lincke
Valse Oriental...Vision of Salome...A. Joyce
Selection .....The Girls of Gottenberg .....Caryll
Serenade .....Andalusische .....Eilenberg
Selection .....The Mikado.....Sullivan
Valse .....Songe D'Automne. A. Joyce

PATHEPHONE NOT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We regret to notice in a paragraph on page 5 appearing in your to-day's issue, a heading "Alleged Obscene Gramophone Records." You have evidently been misinformed by your correspondent, as this is the only Company which issues Gramophone Records.

On reading the paragraph, we notice the firm referred to is the Pathephone Chemichine Company, and we shall be glad if you would regulate the matter in your next issue by pointing out to the public that the word "Gramophone" employed in the head-line is an error, and probably should rea "Pathephone discs or records."

In the meantime, we are taking the matter up with our Head Office, and shall probably write you further.—Youre, faithfully,

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.,
F. W. EMMERSON.
Resident Manager.

[The word should have been "pathephone" not "gramophone".—ED. B. G.]

BANDRA FISHING RIGHTS.

Claim of Obstruction Fails.

A decision has been given in the Court of the Mamlatdar of Bandra on the action brought by P. A. Dias and the others against Anton Pascoal Borro and eight others in regard to fishing rights.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. S.N. Karnad, and R. B. Chitre appeared, while the defendants were represented by Messrs J. Y Dabholkar, and J. J. Esperanca. Judgment was delivered as follows :—

In this case the plaintiffs aver that they have been obstructed in their right of possession of their fishery by the defendants who have erected fishing stakes and nets in close proximity. The issues for determination are—

1. Whether the plaintiffs are actually in possession of their fishery. 2. Whether the defendants have caused obstruction to them in their possession. 3. Whether the obstruction first commenced within six months before the suit was filed. I find the first issue in the affirmative and the 2nd and 3rd in the negative for the reasons given below: From the evidence of the two plaintiffs examined, it appears that their stakes are between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Bombay Mahim Road and that the defendants have put up their stakes to the east of the said Railway line, whereby at ebb-tide they (defendants) get the fishes, which the plaintiffs should get. In other words, the obstruction caused is that the defendants do not allow the fishes to go to the plaintiffs. The question is whether this amounts to the causing of physical obstruction to the possession of the plaintiffs. I think it does not. The physical possession of their fishery is where the stakes are, and where they put up their nets. These are not disturbed and therefore no physical obstruction to the plaintiffs. The authorities clearly have laid down that the possession should be physical under the Mamlatdar's Court Act, and the obstruction should be to such a possession. It has been contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the analogy of the case reported at page 506 I. L. R., Bombay XXIII applies to their case. After giving my careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it does not. In that case the subject matter was the use of water in a water course. In this case the subject matter is fishery. Neither water course nor fishery is defined in the Act. We have therefore to look to their ordinary meaning In the Webster's Dictionary the former is defined to be a running stream of water having a bed and banks, and the latter is defined to be a place for catching fish with nets or hooks. The place of the plaintiffs for catching fish is that where their stakes are, and where they put their nets. And as shown above, they are not obstructed in this possession of theirs.

For the above reasons I hold that as no obstruction is caused to the plaintiffs physical possession of their fishery, and that this Court has no jurisdiction, I accordingly dismiss the suit and direct that the plaintiffs should bear their own costs and pay those of the defendants under Section 19 of Bombay Act No. II of 1906.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E P Chapman, B Cov
Mr L S S O'Malley, B Cav
Mr S G Bass, B
Mr H W Arbuckle, B
Mr J H Batt, B
Capt W Liston, Bo
Lieut Col G W S Fryer, I A
Major F T T Moore, 4 Cav
Major W B Greig, 81 Punj
Capt A F Rideout, 2-8 G R
Lieut M D Vigors, 9 H Horse
Lieut L Frankstadt, R E
Lieut A C Campbell Rogers, 64 Prs
Lieut R Morris, I C Vet Dept

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E D Duckworth, B Gov, 7 days on M C
Mr F C Gates, C S I, B Cov, 12 days
Mr R V Russell, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr J K Batten, B Cov, 5 mo 3 days
Mr T C Edwards, B Cav 2 mo
Mr G D Burgess, B, 4 days on M C
Mr R W Hodges, B, 1 mo M C
Mr E St C L Chopin, B, 6 weeks
Mr A J Wills, B, 4 mo
Mr F O Coventry, B, 3 days
Mr J A Ellis, B 1 mo M C
Mr G Little, B, 8 days on M C
Mr H R Rylands, B, 6 mo M C
Lieut Col F W Gee, I M S, 8 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C U Wills, B Cov
Mr E D Duckworth, B Cov
Mr S A Glanley, B
Mr C A Walsh, B
Mr S R Mayers, B
Mr H W Arbuckle, B
Mr E B Newton, B
Mr S G Roberts, M Cov
Mr C J M Blake, M
Capt F D Irvine, R E
Capt W W Van Someren, I A
Lieut G D Rice, S T C
Lieut C Watson, Smyth, 1 Brah

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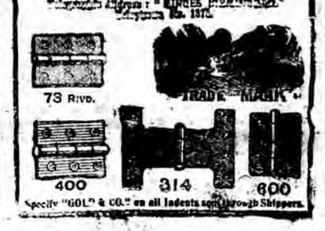

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DEATH OF MR. R. M. PATEL.

Late Chief Judge, Small Causes Court.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, M A, LL. B, officiating president of the Tribunal of Appeal, Bombay, and late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, which took place on Thursday night last at his residence, Pedder Road. He was born on the 27th August 1846, and was in the sixty-fourth year of his age at the time of his death. He had been stricken with paralysis, and had been confined to his bed for some days past. Mr. Patel was a man of a genial good temperament, quiet and unostentatious at all times, which gained him the loving soubriquet of "Rustom Ba" among his friends and acquaintances. He was descended from the ancient and respected Patel family, and the late Hon. Mr. Framji Nasarwanji Patel, one of the earliest members of the Bombay Legislative Council, was his paternal uncle. His father, Mr. Merwanji Nasarvanji Patel, a retired and respected merchant of Bombay, died only about three months ago at a patriarchal age. One of his sons, Mr. Jehangir, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors of the High Court. The J. N. Petit Institute, of the committee of which the deceased had been the president for many years, and in the welfare of which he manifested a warm personal interest, was closed on account the death.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel was educated in the Elphinstone College under Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and Professor Hughlings. He showed an early predilection for English literature and chief among his favourite authors was Tennyson of whose works he was a devoted student. Mr Patel obtained his B.A degree in 1866, his M.A. degree in 1868 and won a gold medal in the following year. Soon after he took to the study of law and obtained his LL. B. degree in 1871. For some time he learnt the routine of commercial business in the firm of his father Mr. Merwanjee Nasarwanjee Patel a brother of Mr. Framjee Nasarwanjee Patel, a partner in firm of Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co. and the head of one of the most respected Parsee families in Bombay. The experience of mercantile business and the knowledge of native book-keeping which young Mr. Rustomjee Patel obtained in connection with the business of his father's firm stood him in good stead in his practice as Pleader and in later years in his adjudication of mercantile cases as a Judge.

Mr Patell commenced to practise as a Pleader in the year 1874 and continued to do so for about eighteen years. He found extensive practice in all shipping and mercantile cases, and had a very large clientele among European and native merchants. In this way, more briefs poured upon him than he could well attend to. His practice became very lucrative. He was retained as standing legal adviser by several European and native merchants and mercantile firms. The chief characteristic which made him very popular among suitors was his desire to be a peace-maker, and to save his clients the costs of a tedious litigation. So marked was this characteristic at times that he came to be known by the euphemious title of "Settlement Officer" in the Court. His practice increased, and his emoluments were said to be equal to those of some of the principal Barristers-at Law. Mr Patel afterwards abstained from practice for a year. In the last week of December, 1893, occurred the death of Mr. Gunpatrao Bhasker, Second Judge of the local Small Causes Court. An outcry had been raised in commercial circles in Bombay of the want of a strong Judge in the Small Causes Court for the satisfactory trial of mercantile cases ; and with a view, we believe, to respond to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce, Lord Harris appointed Mr. Patel, Second Judge of the Court, in place of Mr Ganpatrao Bhasker. The supersession of three Judges of the Court by an outsider caused some irritation, but it was pleaded that the public interests demanded the services of an able lawyer as Mr. Patel was known to be. In the following year 1895, owing to the kind offices of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Patel was admitted as an Advocate of the High Court without keeping terms or passing any examination. Mr. Patel's was, we believe, the first instance of a Pleader being enrolled as an Advocate upon such easy terms. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court had then passed a rule to the effect that a Pleader, who had been ten years' in continuous practice and discontinued practice for a year, was entitled to apply for enrolment as an Advocate of the Court without passing any examination.

Mr. Patel assumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Small Causes Court on the 1st January, 1894, and justified the anticipations that had been formed of him by the legal profession. In July, 1896, in virtue of his being an Advocate of the High Court he was appointed Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and officiated in that capacity for six months. In February, 1897, when he had reverted to the office of Second Judge, Mr. Patel who was known to be a good legal draftsman, was sent to Poona as an Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. He returned to Bombay as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court in June, 1897 ; but after about a year, his services were again lent to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, In April 1899, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Mr. Patel again officiated as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for a month. For a third time, from March to November 1901, he acted as Chief Judge during the absence of Mr. Chitty, and was on leave till the 8th January 1903 when he reverted to the office of Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. In the following month, however, he was for the fourth time appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Court and continued to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public and the profession till the early part of 1907, when he was confirmed in the appointment on Mr. Chitty obtaining a permanent seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

After presiding as Second Judge and as Chief Judge on the Bench of the Bombay Small Causes Court for thirteen years, Mr. Rustomjee Patel, retired on pension with effect from the end of March 1907. Born in August, 1846, the limit of sixty years of age should have led to his retirement a year before, but Government were pleased to grant him an extension of service, and further rewarded him by appointing him to act as President of the Tribunal of Appeal in connection with the City Improvement Trust. Only a short time ago, he was reappointed to the post.

Mr. Patel had been for many years a zealous Freemason, and rose to the highest offices in the Craft, and was Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," the premier native Lodge in this Presidency. He had been for many years the guiding spirit in the extension and improvement of the Fort Reading Room and Library ; and the J. N. Petit Institute in Hornby Road owes its palatial edifice

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty October, 2

Royal Marine Light Inf—Lieut M C Festing supernumerary to be captain, vice Wilson, retired, and to remain supernumerary to the Establishment while holding the appointment of adjutant. Lieut G C Wainwright to be captain, vice Festing, supernumerary Aug 31, Lieut C S McN Davenport to be captain under the provisions of Order in Council of Jan 27 1885 Sept 1, Capt C S McN Davenport supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice hewes, promoted Oct 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut J V Saunderson resigns his commission Oct 6,

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—M Walker vice F H J Birch and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department; H deT Phillips vice M Walker Oct 1, Capt A H Ollivant is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Capt W K Harvey is restored to the Establishment vice A H Ollivant Sept 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—H S Trevor H G Gresewell, W B H Carr, B T James Oct 1.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) Capt H E Reid to be adjutant, vice Lieut E J F Johnston Oct 5.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Major J O'B Minogue retires on retired pay Oct 3.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut J D Owen to be lieutenant, vice M G Jones, seconded Sep 1.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Second Lieut L H Phillips to be lieutenant, vice O Henry, seconded Aug 28.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Lieut C A G Cunningham from Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, vice P Lyon, seconded and with precedence next below Lieut A Pungeard Sept 13. Lieut H Ettinger to be adjutant, vice Capt C H Lyon Oct 3.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut A H Mackintosh is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 13.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut G C S Ferguson to be lieutenant, vice B T Metcalfe, resigned Sept 18.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt H W Dumaresq is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Sept 24.

The Army Service Corps.

Major W P G Mylrea is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health; Capt A R Liddell to be major, vice W P G Mylrea; Lieu F H Hadow to be captain, vice A R Liddell Oct 6.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss G E Stewart to be staff nurse provisionally Sept 15.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut-Col J T Carter, Seaff paymaster, to be chief paymaster, with the rank of colonel, vice Col F M Maycock, retired Sept 21; Capt A A Collyer, paymaster, to be Staff paymaster, with the rank of major vice Lieut-Col J T Carter Sept 21.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen A R Martin, C B, Indian Army, to be lieutenant-general, vice Sir E G Balrow, G C B, promoted July 27, Major-Gen the Hon Sir F W Stopford K C M G, K C V O, C B, commanding London District, to be lieutenant-general, vice Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K C B., K C M G., D S O., promoted Sept. 10. Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen) the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, C.B., commanding First Infantry Brigade, to be major-general, vice Sir H, S G. Miles, K. C.B, C.V.O., promoted Aug. 20. Col. (temporary Brig. Gen) E. H. H. Allenby, C B., commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade, to be major-general, vice the Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. Sept. 10: Col. (temporary Brid.-Gen.) A. W. Tourneyeoft, C.B., commanding Fourteenth Infantry Brigade, to be major general, vice F. J. W. Eustace. C.B., retired Sept. 25. The undermentioned colonels (temporary brigadier-generals), Indian Army, to be major-generals:—H. Bower, vice J. E. Nixon, C.B., promoted Feb 15.; F, H. R. Drummond, C. B., C.I.E., vice A. R. Martin. C.B., promoted July 27; Brevet Col. G. A. Cookson, Indian Army, to be colonel Aug. 16; Brevet Col. F. H. Hornblow, Half-pay List, to be colonel Sept. 20; Lieut. Col. A. B. King, deputy-assistant adjutant, and quartermaster-general, Territorial Force, retires on retired pay Oct. 6. Capt. (temporary Major) H. F. Kirkpatrick, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed with the King's African Rifles. Capt G K Breading, DSO, the Worcestershire Regt, is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed with the King's African Rifles. The undermentioned lieutenants are granted the local rank of captain while employed as company commanders with the King's African Rifles: E C Gepp, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf; W R H Dann, the Bedfordshire Regt Sept 29; A B Rose, the Manchester Regt Sept 3, Lieut, E H Arkwright, Fourth North Midland (Howitzer) Brigade Royal Field Art, Territorial Force, is granted the temporary rank of Captain while employed as staff Captain for artillery of the Territorial Force Sept 15. Lieut A C M Finlay, half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Oct 5 Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut H. Spackman, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain Oct. 4. The undermentioned native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant on retirement:—Ressaldar Kamal-ud-din, sardar bahadur Feb 7.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Supplementary List, Royal Reserve Engineers—Second Lieut E C Bullmore to be lieutenant Feb 3.

Infantry Battalions.

5th Worcestershire Regt—A W Hudson to be lieutenant Aug. 21.

3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Capt L F Scott, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf, to be adjutant, vice F H Stapleton Sept. 17.

6th Duke of Combridge's Own Middlesex Regt—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of July 13 1909:—P S Conrard to be seconded lieutenant on probation June 9.

The Army Service Corps.

Supplementary List—Second Lieut, on probation H F M Munro is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Supplementary List—M W Ruthven to be lieutenant on probation Aug. 12.

Admiralty, 5th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1902—

The Reverend Georgs Wallace Briggs, M.A., Chaplain, has this day been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity,

Admiralty, 6th October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Frank Percival Swinney to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October,

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Sub-Lieutenant have been placed on the Retired List:—

Arthur William Percy Andrew Pearse. Dated 5th October.

William Shipp Smith. Dated 6th October.

Paymaster James Thomas Rea to be Staff Paymaster. Dated 6th October.

Assistant Engineer Charles Stansfeld Marshall to be Engineer. Dated 6th October.

Admiralty, 7th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Ordered in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Reginald Cæsar Howkins has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 17th September.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Lambert Nugent Brickdale Morgan. Dated 30th November, 1908.

Charlie Frederick Bush. Dated 30th December, 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Paymaster William Thompson to be Staff Paymaster. Dated 6th October.

War Office, Whitehall, 8th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Thomas D'O. Snow, C.B., from the General Staff, to command a Brigade, vice Major General F. S. Robb, C.B., M. V. O. Dated 1st October.

Colonel James A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O., from General Staff Officer 1st grade at Head Quarters (to be 1 Brigadier-General, General Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) T. D'O. Snow, C. B. Dated 1st October.

Brevet Colonel James E Edmonds, royal Engineer, a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade, at Head Quarters, is advanced to the 1st grade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) J A L Haldane, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 1st October.

Major Arthur G Marrable, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), from a deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General vice Captain H N R Cowie, D.S.O. The Dorsetshire regiment, appointed a Staff Captain at Head Quarters. Dated 7th September.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Major Patrick Moir-Byres retires on retired pay. Dated 9th October.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Captain Adrian K. H. O Brien is seconded for service on the Staff under Article 74 (b), royal Warrant, for Pay and Promotion, 1907, Dated 27th August.

Supernumerary Captain Edward N. Bankes is restored to the establishment, vice A. K. H. O Brien. Dated 27th August.

4th Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant William Neilson to be Captain, vice L. C. Brodie, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 15th September.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant Charles A Fenwy Turton, from H H pay List, is restored to complete establishment, with precedence next below R C B Merriman. Dated 18th September.

14th (King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Evelyn James King King to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Cecil B. Levita, M.V.O., retires on retired pay dated 9th October.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 9th October.

Henry E. Garstin, vice C. B. Levita, M.O.V.

Leopold C. L. Oldfield, vice H. E. Garstin, seconded.

Lieutenant Josslyn V. Ramsden is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 22nd January, 1908

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut James W Pogson retires on retired pay. Dated 9th October.

Royal Garrison Brtillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry . Inglis, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 9th October.

Captain Robert N. Lockhart is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 17th September.

Supernumerary Captain Harold St J Cruickshank is restored to the establishment, vice R. N. Lockhart, Dated 17th September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Major George F. Molyneux-Montgomerie retires on retired pay. Dated 9th October.

Irish Guards, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant John N. Guthrie is antedated to the 14th July, vice R. A. French-Brewster, promoted.

The undermentsoned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

The Honourable Thomas E. Verey, vice Sir Smith H. Child, Bart M.V.O., resigned. Dated 14th August.

Lord Robert E. Innes-Ker, vice C. A. Tisdall promoted dated 8th September.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Charles E Fishbourne to be Major, vice Major and Brevet Colonil P. S. Wilkinson, promoted Dated 1st September.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Frank E. Fenerau to be Captain, vice L. M. Jones, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 18th September.

Second Lieutenant John H. L. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice L R Schuster, promoted. Dated 14 August.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant George de Grey, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 11th September.

The undementioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Edwin L Poyser, vice M R Duberly, seconded. Dated 13th July.

Alfred J Shakeshaft, vice C A Pogson, seconded Dated 5th August.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Reginald Le Huquet to be Lieutenant, vice R J McCloughin, seconded. Dated 4th September.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Edward M Panter-Downes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th September.

The South Wales Borderers, Captain William C Curgenven is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th September.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Lawrence J. Le Fleming is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 14th September.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Bertie H. W Taylor, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) to be Captain vice W. A. J. Barker, resigned. Dated 9th October

The Welsh Regiment, Captain George P. Hoggan to be Major, vice C. B. M rland, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd September.

Cedric R. Hay, vice H. L. Homan, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Captain Francis H. Dansey to be Adjutant, vice C. A. Barker. Dated 5th October.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	2	1	78
This day last year	1	1	78

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
October 22nd 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	88	83	3
B	353	193	10
C	127	85	1
D	107	17	1
E	375	49	0
F	75	16	0
G	54	9	0
Total to date	1,082	343	14
Total rats killed			1,425

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and agents at Re. 1 per box, or post free from the Agents for India, Messrs. Foster, McClellan & Co., Wholesale Depot, 33 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN UNPOPULAR REVIVAL.

It is an accepted rule in the world of Parisian dressmakers writes a lady correspondent that radical changes are not made in the autumn except as regards material; but, like all accepted rules it is broken now and then by some shining exception, and this season was especially marked to show one. However, it sometimes happens that the dressmakers propose and their clientes dispose, and, after seeing all the principal collections in Paris I am persuaded that the majority of women will refuse to accept the attempts that have been made to revive the fashions of the recent seventies or eighties. Such a refusal is not to be wondered at when we remember what those fashions were. Think of them! Tight-fitting bodices trimmed with stiff ruches and skirts disfigured by bunched up polonaises! I am sorry to show no appreciation of the taste shown by the ladies who wore them, as I have a very real admiration for the gentle way in which some of them lived their lives. The launching of these models has indeed fallen rather flat, and only very modified editions of them are selling while, on the other hand, all new adpations of the princess robe, the classic tunic, and one or two of the most simple models drawn from the days of Louis XV. and Louis X I., are being bought by commissionaires from all over the world.

TAILOR MADES.

Tailor-mades may now be put into three categories, the short kilted skirt of cloth, with a plain coat for morning wear, the Russian blouse model, which is suitable for skating and unceremonious visits, and finally the very nabille costume, which is as correct for afternoon concerts or receptions as is the princess robe. The morning coat should be either very long or just half length, and in the latter case it may have a waistcoat of velvet. The Russian blouse is made either in velvet or cloth trimmed with fur, but it is really only suitable for slim figures. The habille costume shows a slightly full skirt shaped perfectly to the waist corselet, fashion, and the blouse, which is in reality little more than a deep guimpe with sleeves, should be in some very fine material of the same shade with an upper guimpe of cream or gilt. The coat in most models is long and shaped to the waist, though here and there one sees a fantastic short basqued garment culled from the styles of the eighteenth century. Unless the coat, long or short, be in moire, brocade or damask, it should be generously soutache. The favourite materials are serges, tweeds, velvet, and very fine cloths with the more expensive ones already mentioned. Green in every shade is popular, prunes comes next I think, and then, of course, there is the ever-beloved navy blue and some golden brown.

THE VISITING TOILETTE.

Visiting toilettes have a wild margin in these days; I have already indicated that they may be tailor-made, and now I must admit they may be almost as dainty as a dinner gown. Many are made of Liberty and velvet with embroidered corsages, others are in velvet and fine cloth, a few are in cloth alone, and a goodly number have tunics of mousseline de soie or grenadine. The most popular of the new models so far has been that which shows a Liberty underskirt, rather full about the feet, and a tunic of velvet, very fine cloth, or mousseline de soie, which varies in cut according to the material. Every corsage has a guimpe of lace or net in silver or gold and many of them are embroidered in steel beads; in fact, steel is certainly the new note in embroideries. Sleeves are either quite long or three-quarter and the material used in the guimpe is always recalled in the trimming of them. Gowns which are made in fine cloth, Liberty or cashemire have draperies about the feet, and it is these draperies which are among the di-puted questions of the day. Will they become popular, or will they die an early death? Such is the debatable point. The answer must be left for time to decide, because although they are unbecoming unless they are well-handled, they are most successful if arranged by a master hand. Thus in the grand monde they will certainly have their day, but it is to be hoped that the smaller dressmakers will leave them alone rather than run the risk of making them clumsily. Most of these gowns have a special cost to be worn with them and some of them are to elaborate that they add considerably to the style of the grown. The favourite model is a little after the Directoire cut, but with variations about the waist line. The burnous of summer fame has quite disappeared. Then there are the big winter coats in fur, or in velvet trimmed with fur, all of which are very ample, and with big shoulder collars to turn up over the dangerous transparent guimpe.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd October.

There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd October.

445.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant.

Monday 25th instant—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.
II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3 30 p. m.

Tuesday 26th inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.
II "C" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.
III. "A" Coy. Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8 30 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform. Forage Caps.

Wednesday 27th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
II. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
IV. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters Wandby Road at 5 45 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.
V. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
VI. "B" Coy. (cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 45 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti with cycles.

Thursday 28th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.
II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.
IV. "F" Coy. Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 8 30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 29th inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
III. All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p. m.

447.—The new Forage Caps are ready for issue.

Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

448.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available as follows:—

Sunday 24th inst.—For Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

Mon ay 25th
Tuesday 26th
Wednesday 27th
Thursday 28th
Friday 29th
Saturday 30th
} For Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

A. L. CARTWEIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the most delicate discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's own driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/15 size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

you with your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL, SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

Recently Medallists of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1908-9, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite becomes wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SUREST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
are upon every genuine bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

- - TO GOLFERS. - -

GOLF BOOTS, correct Pattern, complete with GOLF NAILS. From Rs. 25. BROGUES cut on the best Scotch pattern, Rs. 20.

Splendid selection of CLUBS and IRONS. Right and LEFT handed.

McALPIN & HUGGETT.
FOR
Saddlery, Harness, Boots TRUNKS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, THERMOS BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.
Waterloo Mansions, FORT.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.
SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
AND
VINEGARS
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest O.I.F. Prices by applying to—
ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.
HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.
"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.
THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

THE HINDU CONFERENCE.

Welcome to the Delegates.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

The Hindu Conference opened to-day in a spacious pandal. The proceedings opened with songs from the group from the Gandharva Mahavidhyalaya and Vedic hymns and followed by Kathas from Hindu scriptures and Shaanads from Sikh Granth. The Chairman of the Reception Committee then proposed and Rai Bahadur Harichand of Multan seconded, and Bhagat Iswar Das, Advocate, Chief Court, supported that Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji be elected President. The President then read his speech. Then the Subject Committee met and the delegates went into lunch. The Conference met again at 2-30 p.m. and sat till about six. A resolution on nationality and Hindu solidarity was moved by Pandit Dindyal of Bharat Mahamandal in a speech in which he dwelt on the past glory and greatness of the Hindu race. Lala Lajpat Rai followed. He said that spirituality is the greatest asset of the Hindus. The word Hindu did not occur in their sacred scriptures but the word has come to stay and they would raise the dignity of the word by raising the dignity of the race. The Hindus are a nation in themselves because they represent a type of civilisation all their own. He deprecated the idea that the Hindus were racially inferior to modern Europeans or Mahomedans. But at present socially the Hindus were a degraded people but this degeneration was partly brought about by extraneous circumstances and by the engrafting of foreign ideas on stems of their own. He did not believe in national self-abnegation. "By aiming at unity and solidarity amongst the Hindus we do not contemplate a blow at Indian unity." He was convinced that the Indian nation must be built from below and that it was impossible to expect an Indian nationality before bringing about unity and solidarity among the Hindus, the so-called Hindu-Mahomedan unity has so far failed. At present the Hindus has lost ground in every direction while the Mahomedans have gained in unity and solidarity. He expressed similar views about ten years ago in the "Hindustan Review." The parrot-cry of unity will not unite the different elements of Indian society. Instead of the parrot-cry let the Hindus reclaim the depressed classes. The weakness of the Hindus means the permanent weakness of India. In the present struggle between the Indian communities he will be Hindu first and Indian next but as against non-Indians he will be Indian first and Hindu next. Sardar Surjon Singh, a Sikh Veteran, supported the resolution. The next resolution was on the cultivation of Sanskrit, Hindee and Punjabee languages. There was a resolution on Kathas from Shastra and another on the national festival. Several speakers spoke on them including Bhagat Iswar Das, Advocate; Rai Sahib Ramsaran Das, a Hindu millionaire; Pandit Hiralal, Dewan Bahadur Sodhsing of the Eikanir Council, and others. It is estimated over a thousand delegates attended and there was about equal number of visitors who had all to purchase tickets.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 22.

At the Hindu Conference which sat the whole of to day, Lala Hansraj, Honorary Principal, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, moved, Pandit Rajnarain seconded, and Dewan Harichand of Kapurthala supported the resolution, on the desirability of writing the true History of the Hindus.

The resolution on Cow Protection was moved from the Chair and then it was passed.

The resolution on Encouragement of Ayurveda was moved, the speaker being Kaviraj Harmohan Mazumdar.

The resolution of Land Alienation and Preemption Act was moved in an effective speech by Dharmdas Suri and seconded by Rai Sahib Myadas of Rawalpindi, who created considerable feeling by drawing attention to the scanty number of the Hindus in the police service.

Rai Bahadur Harichand of Multan and Bhatia, Editor of the "Tribune," spoke on Reform and the Hindus.

Pandit Gulabchand of Rawalpindi spoke on Raids and Insecurity of the Hindus and drew a harrowing picture of the terror and panic in which the Hindus live.

Kishanlal spoke on Frontier Crimes Regulation Act and showed how it pressed unjustly on the Hindus.

Here some resolutions were dropped for want of time.

Pandit Rambhuj Datt Chaudhri and Bhagat Iswar Das, Advocate, spoke impressively on the desirability of calling on All India Hindu Conference. The Pandit called attention to numerous indication of sympathy that have been expressed with the Congress.

Roghbar Dayal of Meerut followed explaining how the Hindu Sabha has been formed at Meerut on the initiative of Pandit Rambhuj and supported motion.

A vote of thanks to the Chair, to the delegates and volunteers was proposed by Rai Sahib Ramasramdas, seconded by Rai Bahadur Harichand.

Sir Pratul Chandra then spoke thanking them for their kindness. With three cheers for the King-Emperor the Conference dispersed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 21.

A large number of shikarees and their attendants arrived at Mysore yesterday from Chitragong to make arrangements for the Kheddah operations, during the Viceregal visit. They have proceeded to Khakhankote where the Kheddah operations are being arranged.

NEW ZAMORIN INSTALLED.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 21.

The installation ceremony of the new Zamorin took place at Kottakal. Over ten thousand poor were fed in connection with the ceremony.

MADRAS MUSLIMS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 21.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League will hold its annual meeting to-morrow under the presidency of Prince of Arcot.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

The Committee of the Lahore Exhibition have decided to admit police officers and men in uniform on half rates in addition to soldiers and sepoys. Students and school boys in charge of teachers will be allowed similar concession. The Exhibition will open in the second week of December and on the 26th Sir Louis Dane will probably inspect it.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 21.

Sir Louis Dane will halt at Chawa on his way from Simla to Lahore to inspect Sersil where Salvation Army officers think it would be suitable for a reformatory for criminal tribes. At Ludhiana His Honour will inspect the Dane Weaving School.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21.

Captain A. Brame, Marine Superintendent of Messrs. Kilburn & Co. has submitted a report practically confirming the details of the damage done by the cyclone which have already been wired. Messrs. Macneil & Co. contradicts the report regarding the fate of "Kookee" about which people were so long in the dark. As a matter of fact she had reached her destination before and not at all damaged in any way as the "Statesman" reported.

This morning no further particulars have been received regarding the fate of other vessels. The latest reports from Goalundo show that one more launch and another flat have sunk in addition to those already notified. The pilot vessel, "Guide," leaves Calcutta early to-morrow morning to look for any wrecks along the Sunderband's coast.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that the alleged seditionists in Patiala will be proceeded with very shortly.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The final meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council this season was held this morning at 11 o'clock. There was a fair attendance of the public, including Lady Minto, Lady Antrim, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.

The Hon'ble Sardar Sundersingh moved that the report of the select Committee on the Sikh Marriage Bill be taken into consideration and also moved that clause 5 of the Bill be amended as follows. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to validate any marriage between persons who are related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would according to the customary law of the sikhs render a marriage between them illegal. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha supported the amendment and said this would clear away misapprehensions which had arisen. He explained that the word "customary law" in place of "personal law" would clear the erroneous impression that Hindu law was meant. The amendment was then carried.

Mr. Sunder Singh then asked the Council to consider and pass the Bill, making a speech justifying its necessity owing to the expansion of the Sikh nation throughout the world. He said—My Lord, The Bill is merely a permissive measure. It effects only those who wish to avail themselves of it and disturbs no custom, law or tradition. The thanks of the Sikh community are due to Your Excellency for the permission to introduce the Bill to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab for his kind support and the Tikka Sahib of Nabha for his solicitude for his people. Last but not the least my thanks are due to the Hon'ble the Law Member for his co-operation and moral support. His presence in the Council is not only a source of strength to a Foreign Government but inspires confidence in all classes of the community and is a guarantee of the wholesomeness of our social legislation which has his valuable support. The Bill though simple in character indicates an advance on the ordinary Hindu marriage, the recognition of widow marriages and the performance of the same ceremony as in other marriages in the case of widow marriages is a gain not likely to be passed over. The explanation of the sacred and the solemn import of the marriage and of the duties of married life and the personal and spiritually solemn contract between the parties made in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahibji which generally forms part of the Anand. The ceremony of marriage raises it far above the level of other ceremonies which have degenerated empty rituals and unmeaning recitations so far as the persons principally effected are concerned. The reductions of the marriage expenses and the simplification of the whole ceremony is a model which I venture to say is of no small value. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, Sir Herbert Risley and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor having supported the motions the Bill was passed.

The Bill to amend the Indian Company's Act which was on the agenda for consideration was deferred.

Sir Herbert Risley introduced a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Court Act and made a short speech dwelling upon the general and commercial growth of this Provinces necessitating the strengthening of the Judical Commissioner's Court. It was proposed to form a bench consisting of three Judges and provisions were made under Sections 377 and 378 of the Criminal Procedure Code for confirmation of death sentenees by the said Court. Provisions were also made in the Bill for the constitution of a bench consisting of two or more judges to try certain classes of case and the power of Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges were also extended. The Bill was introduced. The Viceroy in closing the meeting said the present Council system had lasted for 48 years since January 1862 when Lord Canning presided over the first meeting and since then 13 Viceroys had presided. His Excellency eulogised the services of the Civil and Military Members of the Council who had sat thereon. In 1892 the Character of the Council had been altered and now a further advance based on wider recognition of elective system was about to be introduced. He earnestly hoped the great traditions of the past would be upheld. The Council adjourned "sine die."

THE PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

LAHORE OCTOBER 22.

At the anniversary of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohomed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, delivered a speech on the Muslim League and its policy. He paid a high tribute to the wisdom and foresight of Sir Syed Ahmed who discerned the dangers of the Congress propaganda and warned his co-religionists against the alluring Congress ideals with a view to making Mahomedans regain the ground they have lost. He founded the National College at Aligarh with special facilities for the moulding of character. But it is a mistake to suppose the educational propaganda constituted the sum total of Sir Syed's policy. Education merely formed the foundation and first essential step in his constructive scheme. He founded the Anglo-Mahomedan Defence Association of Upper India with his son Mr. Justice Mahmud and Mr. Theodore Beck as Joint Secretaries. But the death of Mr. Mahmud and Mr. Beck nipped the infant movement in the bud and the task of building the Aligarh School of Politics founded by Sir Syed fell on the community. But a sitting on defence policy gave rise to whispers of revolt among the section of younger Muslims and in 1900 the Hon'ble Shahdin suggested in the "Civil and Military Gazette" the desirability of the creation of a Muslim Political Association. The lecturer supported Shahdin and the Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk took up the theme in the United Provinces. He then referred to All-India Mahomedan deputation that waited upon the Viceroy and said His Excellency's reply is regarded by Mahomedans as Magna Charta of their rights. The lecturer then dwelt on the history of the formation of the Muslim League and the establishment of the Punjab Muslim League and the United Provinces and Provincial Leagues. He paid high eulogy to the work done in England by Mr. Ameer Ali and denounced the work of Sir Henry Cotton, and Mr. Keir-Hardie. Muslim League cannot subscribe to the Congress ideal of Swaraj or even Colonial Swaraj. It protects the political rights of Indian Mahomedans and does not mean hostility towards any other comunity and is profoundly loyal to the British Government. Loyalty, fraternity and patriotism were their motto.

THE BELLPAT EARTHQUAKE.

ALLAHABAD OCTOBER 22.

A severe earthquake shock took place at Bellpat on the morning of the 21st, shortly after 5 o'clock, doing great damage to the railway station and building. Telegraphic communication was received from Mr. Lindsay at noon stating that the Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Jhatpar with his family, the Assistant Station Master's family, the Permanent Way Inspector's family and many other have been buried under the fallen houses. The persons buried beneath the debris are said to be dead.

News comes that Mr. Carnell, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway, started promptly from Sibi by special train to the scene of the disaster to render every assistance possible. It is reported that those buried beneath the rains are all Indians. The train from Sibi for Quetta, via Hurnai was detained at Nario for about six hours for the line to be cleared of the stones, etc which had fallen from one of the hills during the earthquake. A shock of earthquake was also felt at Quetta on the 21st morning at 5-15, lasting several seconds and travelling from north to south. It was followed by a slight shock at 5-40. No damage was done but a number of people ran out of their houses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Captain H W E Forsyth, R E, Military Works Services, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch of the United Provinces.

The services of Mr A C Polwhele officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Mr H V S Baker, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr W Macdonald, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr H M Willmot resumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the P W D on the 16th October.

BENGAL MAHOMEDANS.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The Bengal Mahomedan educational Conference will meet at Burdwan and commence its sittings from the 25th October. The Chairman of the Reception Committee and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jubber, President, will address the meeting on the first day. The last two days will be taken in considering such subjects as will lead to the education of the masses, the spread of Urdu and Persian among Maulvis, the better management and administration of Wakf and Madrassa funds. The question of English education among Mahomedans will also be considered at the Conference. The collection and publication of ballads and songs composed and sung by bards and fakirs in praise of Hindu gods and Mussalman Saints which was considered five years ago at the Comilla Conference is also likely to come up for discussion. This matter has been earnestly taken up by the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad who are sending up delegates to co-operate with the Mahomedan Conference. The Conference will last for three days and will be followed by another Mahomedan Conference at which questions affecting the political interests of the community will be considered.

Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg, Consul for Persia, will preside over this meeting. It is understood that a resolution regarding Mahomedan representation in the reform and Councils will be on the agenda. Already there are two parties among the Mahomedans in Bengal, one supporting the policy of mixed electorates, advocated by Mr. Ali Imam and the other the claims for separate electorate as set forth by Nawab of Dacca. Both parties are strong and it is believed that the Conference at Burdwan will have lively discussion as neither will yield. Strenuous efforts, however, are being made to effect a conciliation.

FIRE AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 22.

A three-storyed house belonging to Yadarao Dake, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Excise, caught fire last evening at 9-30. The owner of the house was living in a health camp. The occupants of neighbouring houses were also living in health camps. The Municipal fire engine arrived on the spot when three-fourths of the building was ablaze. The Police also helped. The damage is not yet estimated. The building was not insured.

THE PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH.

TRIVANDRUM, OCTOBER 22.

Patriarch of Antioch has arrived at Kottayan in the midst of the Syrian community, and is now going about from station to station visiting Syrian churches. The Rulers of Trevancore and Cochin are showing him high honours. The First Syrian Church he visited was Kunnamkulam. Thence he proceeded to Trichur and interviewed the Raja of Cochin State and the British Resident. Both returned his visits. Afterwards in the Rajah's saloon carriage the Patriarch travelled to Ernaculam where he was accomodated in the British Residency, then proceeding by special steamer launch to Kottayan the headquarters of the Syrian community where he is not staying. He will shortly proceed to Trivandrum where the Government are co-operating to accord him a fitting reception.

THE WEATHER OF THE WEEK.

Simla, October 22.

The most important feature in the weather was the storm which entered the Andaman Sea from the east on the 14th. It moved in a north-westerly direction up to the 16th when it was centre about 250 miles to the south-west of Kyaukpyu. Its course after that became more northerly and it crossed the Bengal coast to the east of the Saugor Island on the evening of the 17th. It was central near Bogra on the morning of the 18th and then rapidly filed up very little trace of it being shown in the charts of the 19th. The storm gave only light rain in Burma but caused very heavy rain in parts of Eastern Bengal. The weather was disturbed in Kashmir at the beginning of the week and light falls of rain and snow occurred in the extreme north. Rain fell on most days of week in the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall was above the average in the Bay Islands, Bengal proper, Eastern Bengal, Kashmir and south-east Madras. But it has made no important change in the departures from normal of the seasonal rainfall. The rainfall for the period from the 30th April to the 21st October is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Central India, Central Provinces and Baluchistan and 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal proper, Rajputana, east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and south-east Madras.

DERAILMENT IN BURMA.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 22.

A derailment occurred on the Mandalay Myitkyina section last night, sixteen wagons and brakevan of fuel train being detailed between Myinghta and Kinu stations by the breaking of axle of one of the vehicles. The permanent ways was rippled up for nearly a mile, some damage was also caused to the vehicles and engine but no one was injured.

INFANTILE MORTALITY PREVENTION.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 21.

In addition to the Rangoon and Mandalay societies, a branch has been formed at Henzada of the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, with Dr. McCarthy, Civil Surgeon, as Honorary Secretary, and Mrs. Jennings as Honorary Treasurer.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st October 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	12	...	2	46
Suez	21	2	30	...	25

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Cable SaidCheik Said Perim interrupted (16-9-09).

Communication Mozambique Majunga and Madagascar Reunion interrupted (21-10-09).

All restrictions on messages for offices in Assam Burma and Arakan and Eastern Bengal ar ehow removed but messages are still liable to delay. Communication with offices in the Barisal and Khulna districts is still interrupted. The restriction messages for offices in those districts still continues (21-10-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (15-10-09.)

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 22.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mantua," Commander F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 8th October, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Austey, Rev and Mrs H C S
Abed, Mr and Mrs A
Ashey, Mrs Eva
Burns, Mr and Mrs D H
Brailly, Miss
Bailey, Major and Mrs C and infr
Bromley, Miss
Ball, Mr and Mrs A R and 2 infts
Burnley, Miss E
Black, Miss L L
Cullen, Major and Mrs E
Cholmondeley, Mrs E C
Cazenove, Mr B
Crompton, Mrs Filmore
Dunford, Mr C G
Delmain, Mrs and infr
Delmain, Col W S
Duncan, Miss I C
Dennye, Mrs and Miss
Dennye, Miss R
Dennys, Mrs L M
Davies, Mr W E
Eady, Mr T A C
Ewart, Lt R F
Ewart, Mrs and infr
Fitton, Miss
Freeman, Mrs L G
Gowan, Mrs H C and infr
Grabham, Mr and Mrs and child G E
Gordon, Mr J
Gough, Mrs C H H
Graham, Mr John
Graham, Miss
Graham, Mr E G
Gibb, Mrs A S
Hodge, Mr and Mrs E H
Hooper, Mr D
Henderson, Lt.-Col. S H
Hardinge, Miss M
Henderson, Mrs child
Hutcheson, Miss child
Heenan, Mr J H
Henderson, Miss
Haig, Lady
Hughes, Capt C F
Hart, Mr Barnard, T
Isaacs, Mr
Isaacs, Mr M
Johnston, Mr F W
Johnston, Mrs and infr
Kitchen, Miss
King, Mr and Mrs H W and 2 children
Kirkwood, Mrs M H
Kelley, Miss G B
Kelley, Mrs G H
Latham, Mrs T and 2 infts
Leather, Dr and Mrs W
Leather, Misses 2
Misick, Mr J
Mitchell, Miss
Mitchell, Miss Kitty
Muir, Mr and Mrs P
Maxwell, Mrs and child
Mitchell, Mr R
Mitchell, Miss
Moss, Mr T
Mead, Mr T
Oliver, Miss L
Oakes, Mr and Mrs Stanley
Pennington, Capt and Mrs W H and child
Palmer, Mrs L and infr
Pert, Miss
Porteous, Mrs and infr
Rose, Capt and Mrs and infr H
Runcorn, Mr G
Rattigan, Mrs Clive child and infr
Ryley, Miss
Smith, Lt C W J
Sladen, Mr and Mrs F F and infr
Simpson, Mrs M G
Simpson, Mr J H
Stevens, Mr Chas
Scott, Capt C
Strangways, Mrs Fox
Thomson, Mrs and child
Thomas, Mrs Gwyn child and infr
Wilson, Mrs Dove and child
Wilson, Mrs R A and infr
Widdicombe, Major G T
Watson, Mrs A J
Walker, Miss G
Wrighy, Miss A
Walsh, Mrs
Walker, Mr
Walker, Miss E
Widdicombe, Mrs
Yeoman, Mrs T P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anthony, Capt and Mrs R W and child
Anderson, Mr and Mrs R and infr
Ashworth, Mr S H
Anderson, Mr W
Adams, Capt
Adams, Mrs
Ardreel, Mr C R W
Bull, Mr F G
Brown, Mr and Mrs J A
Biss, Major J
Blick, Mr F
Bradshaw, Capt C R
Browne, Major A J Wegan
Browne, Mrs
Burke, Lt Col and Mrs W H
Buchan, Mr W H
Bates, Mr and Mrs R G
Beet, Mr A C
Bernhardt, Max
Burlton, Maj W
Burlton, Mrs
Bryant, Mr G C
Billington, Mrs and Miss
Barrett, Hon Mrs and child
Bolleau, Mr C
Benton, Maj J
Benton, Mrs
Burton, Mr R
Cogswell, Mr M J
Currey, Lt Hr
Crowford, Mr C E
Corbett, Mr G S
Coventry Mrs
Chandler, Mr and Mrs E A
Campbell Col and Mrs R Neil
Campbell, Miss
Carler, Mr H O
Crump, Mr H A
Crump, Miss D
Campbell, Major M
Cole, Mrs Lowry
Condon, Mr T C
Cole, Mr S G C
Cunningham, Mr G
Chinoy, Mr D F
Coventry, Mr B O W
Chamier, Mr
Castle Smith, Mr
de Lisle, Col G de S
de Lisle, Mrs and child
Davidson, Mr J
Davies, Mrs H M
Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs R P
Ducat, Mrs F
Dyer, Mr E R J
Dinshaw, Mr Kaikobad C
Dinshaw, Mrs
Dadina, Mr H M
Ezra, Mr D
Emmerson, Mr H L
Elliott, Mr T M
Elliot, Mrs
Fischer, Mr and Mrs C E C
Fauntthorpe, Mr J C
Framji, Mr H S
Folkes, Mr A S
Griffin, Justice H D
Griffin, Mrs
Goodge, Mrs J E
Grant, Mr J A
Georges, Mrs
Grandage, Mr G
Gilchrist, Capt W F C
Gibson, Mr Douglas
Bemsley, Mr C
Heydock, Mr W B
Hodden, Miss N
Haig, Major Genl Sir W
Hargreave, Mr
Harris, Mr W
Head, Maj C O
Hand, Comdr T H H
Holland, Miss
Horsburgh, Mr J
Hill, Capt H W D
Irithewcy, Mr A W
Irving, Miss E K
James, Major C H
Jamieson, Mr Geo
Jerran, Miss A W
Jeiran, Mr M R K
Jenkins, Lady
Jelf, Capt R G
Jaekson, Mr St George
Kendrick, Mr and Mrs S J
Keir, Genl and Mrs J L
Kieby, Mr H G
Knagge, Capt C F
Knagge, Mrs
Kamga, Mr H B
Kingsley, Mr F J
Kennedy, Mr R
Kennedy, Mrs
Klots, Mr A
Kimp, Mr K M C I
Kumar Shri Vikramsinghji
Kumar Shri Pratheirsinghji
Lawrence, Major Hims R T R
Leather, Miss W B
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J R
Latif, Mr C A
Latif, Mrs and child
Levy, Mr H A
Levy, Mrs and child
Moir, Miss J
Mookeijee, Mr and Mrs R N and 2 children
Martin, Mr H
Moshead, Mr L F
Morse, Mr and Mrs R W
Macfarlane, Mrs W
Mullaly, Mr J J
Miss Jones
Mc Kercher Mr M G
Mc Kercher Mrs
Mundle Mr
Matorin, Lt H G
Mohon, Mr W H
Malden, Mrs and infant
Milne, Mr A
Mellaig, Capt A
Minniti, Mr J E
Mawmarch, Mr A
Nelson, Mr W
Nair, Mr B V
Newman, I M S Maj E
Odgers, Mr and Mrs E
O'Donel, Mr M
Park, Mr C T
Parsons, Mr and Mrs E B
Perkins, Mr C S Steele
Pullan, Mr and Mrs A G and infr
Pilgrim, Lt Col H W
Pilgrim, Mrs
Pearson, Mrs
Reid, Sir Arthur
Reid, Lady
Ransom, Lt Col and Mrs J
Rattigan, Mr Justice
Roberts, Mrs G R and infr
Rajapala, H H Rajah of Medical advisor
Richardson, Mr
Shelley, Major A D G
Sweet, Capt E H
Swan, Mr and Mrs T
Simson, Mr R
Stewart, Col J M
Stanley, Sir John
Stanley, Lady
Sapte, Major D
Soames, Mr G G
Sanders, Mr J
Stothard, Mr and Mrs C G
Simpson, Mr O
Sillein, Miss
Stewart, Mr F H
Slanton, Mr E C
Smith, Mr V C
Sircar, Mr B N
Sparkes, Mrs H W
Stokes, Mr B P
Spedding, Maj E W
Tichborne, Lady
Tallett, Miss
Thackery, Capt C B
Turner, Lt R V
Temple, Mr I
Unna, Mr O W
Vallings, Major and Mrs H A
Van de Kirkhone, Mr E
Vaughan, D S O Lt Col
Vita, Mr S
White, Miss
Warden, Major Lewis
Waghorn, Major and Mrs
White, Capt H P M
Woodright, Col and Mrs W H G
Williams, Mr W H
Wallach, Mr W
Watson, Mr and Mrs A
Ward, Mrs T M
Welsh, Mr M P
Younghusband, Mrs G

FROM BRINDISI.

Abbott, Mr E R
Abbott Mrs
La Touche, Mr W
Richards, Hon Mr Justice
Sparkes, Mr H W

FROM GIBRALTER.

Amorin, Mr Mrs and child
Preston, Mr and Mrs J and 3 children

FROM PORT SAID.

Chalcocondylis, Mr A
Legge, Mr P
Mansfield, Mr A M

FOR KARACHI.

Anderson, Maj Gen C A
Braddyl, Mrs
Boyd, Mrs F K
Bradshaw, Mrs
Bagshaw, Mr B W
Casson, Mrs and child
Colston, Capt H K
Cotter, Mr U R
Daly Lt Col Hon H
Daly, Mrs and Miss
Farrow, Miss
Faris, Capt J G
Herbert, Col L M
Heather, Mr A
Hitchison, Mr J
King, Mrs A
Knox-Niven, Capt H W
Livetus, Mr E L
Livetus, Mrs
Lunham, Capt J L
Rickie, Miss M
Rodger, Miss R
Rodger, Mr R
Robson, Miss H T and child
Tyler, Mr B M
Trench, Mr W L C
Walton, Mrs E M R

AN Indian Army order will be issued shortly initiating a Railway staff in this country.

THE relieved troops marching from Chitral were due to reach Chakdara on the 21st instant as they were at Wari on the 17th. All wasreported well with the columns.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Castalia," Oct. 25.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," is due to arrive here on the morning of the 25th instant with following passengers :—

Aitnfinct, Lt A D S
Brown, Maj and Mrs infant and nurse
Boome, Maj and Mrs E M and infant
Bovill, Mr and Mrs N C
Bremner, Mr and Mrs
Butrick, Rev J B
Bromilow, Lt D G
Bothelomew, Maj R C
Banis, Miss
Batty, Mrs
Coates, Miss A M
Cheshire, Mr H S
Chalmers, Miss Jane
Douglas, Rev and Mrs R B
Dundas, Lt and Mrs A C
Duty, Mr G W
Edwards, Miss S M
Elavell, Mr R E
Fortescue, Mr W
Farquharson, Mrs
Garvey, Miss
Gayer, Col and Mrs E A
Goodwin, Mrs F
Grant, Dr J
Glass, Miss
Gibbon, Miss
Gibb, Mr T
Hockley, Miss
Hughes-Hallet, Miss W E
Hoghton, Mrs F A child and infant
Harwood, Mrs
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs
Howat, Mrs
Hope-Simpson, Mrs, four children and governess and nurse
Hoare, Mr C A
Hamilton, Miss
Harle, Mr J
Johnstone, Miss
Kendall, Mr A
Knowles, Lt and Mrs
McNeill, Mr H C
Marshall, Mrs J E
Mackintosh, Miss
Murray, Miss
Molesworth, Miss
Mayne, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse
Morris, Lt P G
Napier, Mr and Mrs O H L
Peyton, Brig-Gen
Peyton, Mrs infant and nurse
Rowlandson, Mrs A W and infant
Robinson, Mr A B
Robinson, Mr C W
Swayne, Mrs
Sandilands, Miss P D
Senior, Maj
Swann, Mr F S P
Smith, Mrs E child and infant
Stares, Miss L
Thorne, Miss
Thomas, Mrs D and child
Whitell, Lt
Wright, Miss
Williams, Miss
Watson, Maj and Mrs T C
Wrench, Mrs
Wroughton, Mrs and infant

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Oct. 23.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Arabia," Captain T. Leigh, leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Agha Reza, Mr
Baker, Mr C H O
Barclay Robertson, Mrs A
Baron, Miss E H
Beatty, Miss F M A
Bingley, Mrs A and child
Blath, Mr A G
Boote, Mrs R W and infant
Burmester, Lieut Z G
Burton, Mr S C
Chandumal, Mr
Chappel, Mrs I. L
Christie, Mr H
Clarke, Mr F J
Claughton, Mr H
Coates, Mr H
Codrington, Major and Mrs H W
Cope, Mrs William and infant
Dare, Miss S M
Divan, Mr Govinda R
Duke, Mr Sitaram
Dube, Mr Vishnu Prasad
Fosbery, Mr and Mrs A C W
Fuson, Mr C G
Ghosh, Mr B K
Ghosh, Mr S
Gohendram, Mr
Galding, Mr W
Gond, Miss L B
Harington, Miss
Hathway, Mrs M S
Hickley, Mrs
Hill, Rev E E
Hooper, Mr E H
Hoque, Mrs child and infr
Ingram, Mr R M
Ironside, Mrs W A
Jacob, Mr P G
Jacob, Mrs H L and child
Jennings, Col and Mrs and child
Jahrmyn Miss
Jalvani, Mr J L
Jalvani, Mr L
Laudale, Mr H R
Macdonald, Major H
Mardon, Mr and Mrs E child and infant and nurse
Mehdi, Mr Abdul
Misra, Mr Reva Prasad
Mess, Mr F J
Norris, Mr H W
Passa, Mr Ahmed
Pennington, Mr
Primrose, Mr W B
Rahman, Mr Abdul
Ram Rachhal, Mr
Rivett, Mr Frank
Rothwell, Miss
Roy, Mr K S
Roy, Mr N C
Shahani, Mr P S
Shamdas, Mr
Sherwani, Mr T A K
Shah, Mr and Mrs A M and infant
Simpson, Mr J W
Sinclair, Miss
Stewart, Mr A
Storr, Miss
Strachan, Miss D
Turner, Mr and Mrs A J
Vaughan, Mrs and child
Wallace, Mr Thos
Warren, Miss G
Watson, Mrs E A

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. Third Presidency Magistrate.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Excise Inspectors Nasikwalla and K. M. Variawcharged one Savalram Dagdu, a Hindu, with being in possession of ten grains of cocaine, and selling one grain of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested at 11 p.m. on Thursday in Jambli Moholla, where he had sold a packet to a customer, whom the Excise Officers had sent with a marked coin. On being searched eleven more packets were found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 on the first charge or in default to suffer ten days' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Re. 25 on the second charge with the alternative of ten days rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, Sub-Inspector Muller charged Pata Sadula, an African, with the theft of a brass sheet from Prince's Dock.

From the evidence, it appeared that twelve brass sheets were left outside the "L" shed to be shipped yesterday. On the complainant Pundlik Ragunath going to look for them yesterday morning he found one of the sheets missing. On receiving certain information, he went to the police station where he was shown the sheet which he identified as the missing one.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY. EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21	0 0
Ditto. Brilliants	32	10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17	12 6
All Gold	15	15 0

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

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Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. &c.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

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A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

THE FAMOUS REAL DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS, "EL ALICANTO,"

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS WANTED.

Packed in Vacuum tins of 50 per Box, Rs. 6.

THEO. VAFIADIS & Co.
LEADING CIGAR MERCHANTS.
20, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTY IN LIGHTING.

THE VERY THING FOR INDIA.

NEW IMPROVED WASHINGTON LAMP.

"SYSTEM PERFECT."

INDOOR LAMPS.

The Washington lamp which has found so much favour throughout India, has lately been considerably improved, and the new lamp "Perfect" which is patented and registered in India is all that can be desired. Easy to handle, no needles or screws, burns ordinary, 125 bulk oil, is absolutely windproof Light can be regulated from 500 to 2,000 c.p. Will burn three months without requiring cleaning.

ORNAMENTAL INDOOR LAM

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to :—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD.,
57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

NOTICE.

MISS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23 1909

THE MALARIAL CONFERENCE.

HOWEVER regrettable it may be, there can be no doubt that the Indian Government has been far too dilatory in attacking the problem of malaria and particularly so, when we consider that here in India we are in the presence of the most fruitful foci of the disease—a disease whose ravages far exceed those of all other diseases combined. Vital statistics in the, as yet, primitive administration of this country are notoriously unreliable, but there are sufficient data available to make it certain that the toll exacted is well over a million lives per annum, directly and indirectly. It is therefore, with satisfaction that we welcome the assembly of the Conference which has lately been in session at Simla, and we can only hope that the result of their deliberations may be, the formulation and application of a definite line of prophylactic policy which, in the outcome, may permanently mitigate this scourge which has for so long devastated the community. It is, however, the case that a personal element is apparent and there is room for the suspicion that, at any rate, with some of the members of the Conference, the compelling force is an attack on Professor Ross's methods of malarial prevention by the elimination of mosquitoes. This is abundantly evident in the Proceedings of the recent Bombay Medical Congress, just issued and in which, the debate between Professor Ross, upon the one hand, and Major James and Captain Christophers, on the other, is fully set forth. Briefly, the position is this :—Professor Ross undoubtedly eliminated the mosquito from Ismailia, thereby abolishing malaria, and following his methods, the Americans have been able do the same thing in Panama and thus make it certain that they will succeed in constructing the Canal where the French failed—that failure being due to the ravages of malaria and yellow fever, which is also mosquito-borne. Following upon this, an attempt was made in the notoriously malarial cantonment of Mian Mir to apply the same methods, and Major James and Captain Christophers were the chosen instruments. They allege that they failed, and they base that allegation largely upon the sharp outbreak of malarial fever there last year amongst the troops. Their opponents—prominent amongst whom is Lieutenant-Colonel Roche, the then Senior Medical Officer of the Station—say, that the procedure adopted was only partial in that the Government never gave a penny towards defraying the cost of the experiment, but left it entirely to a poverty-stricken cantonment fund; that in spite of this, the results were most striking, for although 1908 was the worst year for malaria, generally, in the last thirty years, the incidence in Mian Mir was much below many other normally less malarious stations, and far below its own record in the days antecedent to the adoption—partial though they were—of Ross's methods. This is perfectly true as a study of the official figures proves, conclusively. Convinced, however, of the soundness of their own deductions, and in face of the strong evidence advanced in confutation, these two officers, with an assurance which appears to us to be wholly unjustifiable, ranged themselves in strong opposition, condemned Ross's methods in toto, and pinned this faith to quinine, and that only.

Both of them are prominent members of the Conference, and we fear we must add, that they are not unbiassed. Further, Major James is the Statistical Officer to Government, and we have been favoured lately, with many figures comparing the incidence of malarial fever in the jail population, freely dosed with quinine, and the general population in the immediate neighbourhood. In the absence of anything in the way of vital statistics which is even approximately accurate, we are compelled to say that the inference is obvious. Such comparisons are valueless, in that the factors are unstable. And in this connection we would point out one significant fact: the Conference is practically composed of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employment—those in military employment and their confrères in the Royal Army Medical Corps, are conspicuous by their absence. It is pertinent to ask:—Are all the malarial experts in the country confined to the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service, or are not those who deal with the reliable deductions derived from prophylactic measures adopted amongst disciplined and controllable bodies of men likely to be of value? We know that they are, and that although quinine prophylaxis is not to be deprecated, its recent boom, in face of the experience of half a century amongst disciplined troops is a merely wave of fashion, and perhaps not wholly disinterested. We are strongly of opinion that the broad-minded view of Lieutenant-Colonel Aldridge, R.A.M.C., Sapitary Officer at Army Headquarters, is the only logical and commonsense position to assume. His contention is, and rightly is, that in the storm of partisanship there is danger that we fall into the old time error, and confine our efforts to that line of action which may be, for the nonce, the one most in favour, neglecting collateral means ready to our hands, just as we did with plague. Admitting the prophylactic and curative value of quinine, admitting also, that we may still have something to learn with regard to its dosage and the best method of administration, the fact remains, that it is not the infallible specific which the Italian school, and other enthusiasts, would have us believe; and therefore, to abandon such other weapons as mosquito destruction, and prevention of bites by means of curtains, is not only a foolish policy, but a confession of defeat. Some few weeks ago when the names of those selected as members of the Conference were first published, we ventured to predict that the finding was already a foregone conclusion; that the outcome would be the advocacy of quinine, if not quite to the exclusion of all other measures, at any rate, to their relegation to a very subordinate position; and that the verdict would carry little, or no, weight with the general body of medical men. If we may judge from the tenour of the addresses delivered, that prophecy is within measurable distance of fulfilment; the labouring mountain is about to be delivered of the ridiculous mouse: and the thunders of Olympus die away in the weak and futile mutterings of "As you were." As is the nature of conferences, the torrent of verbiage will resolve itself into the eddy of procrastination. Mian Mir was no failure and that, in spite of the apathy of central authority; on the contrary, it was a success, and might well have marked an epoch in tropical sanitation, had some measure of support been accorded to the experiment.

There is no reason why that support should not be forthcoming now. We have had more than enough of talk; by way of a change, let us have a little practical work. Let us put the Mian Mir problem into the hands of an expert and an enthusiast in Ross's methods and supply him with the wherewithal. Let us recognise the patent fact, that victory can only be to him who has full confidence in the righteousness of his cause and the strength that is within him—the man who assumes the offensive and fights in the open—not with the weak-kneed coward, who, at the first sign of reverse, withdraws within his entrenchments. By such means, and by such means only, can we arrive at a definite conclusion. The problem is dual viz., first, can we eliminate mosquitoes in a place like Mian Mir and secondly, if we can, is it, financially, within the range of practical politics? If the answer to both of these questions should prove to be in the affirmative then, in due course, we shall be able to lay the spectre of malaria. The issues are so enormous that it is well worth the attempt, defeat would only be a degree less important than victory. Ross has flung his battle-gauge into the arena, then let us take it up, and not waste further time in verbose discussions as to whether it is, or is not, the badge of one of knightly lineage whose challenge we can accept without derogation to dignity. Let the Conference put its foot down, and boldly say to Government, if you mean even to scotch malaria, you must spend money freely, and that a test case, such as Mian Mir, is the first direction in which that expenditure should be incurred. Will they accept the recommendation? We gravely doubt it. It is the nature of Conferences to talk much and make recommendations; it is likewise the nature of governments to ignore such recommendations, particularly if they involve any expenditure, and we greatly fear such will be the case with the present Conference. Quinine will be accepted as the solution, simply because its cost will be recoverable; larvæcidal measures will be ruled out of court; and malaria will continue to claim its victims by the hundred thousand, though, perchance, in some small measure mitigated by the spread, amongst the ignorant masses, of the knowledge, that quinine is valuable in the prevention and treatment of the disease. Already the harm done by this quinine recrudescence is apparent, and it is only a short time ago that an instance came under our notice where an European refused to allow a "mosquito brigade" to deal with his compound on the plea, that such procedure had been proved to be useless. Moreover, many persons cannot, or will not take quinine, either on account of its physiological effect upon them, or through apathy, or disbelief in its efficacy. In any case, it is a dismal and cowardly confession of impotence if, for all time to come, we are to go on pouring quinine into the population, treating the effect, in short, and ignoring the cause. Time was when our medical men were wont to say, let us but succeed in finding the cause and the remedy must follow. In this instance, Professor Ross has found the cause, after a research, as brilliant, as it was protracted and intricate, and in so doing has earned for himself undying fame; but if we are to let his great discovery stand, as one of merely academic interest, then it need never have been made, for we already possessed an empirical knowledge of the prophylactic value of quinine long before he was ever heard of. Surely then, being armed with knowledge, it is our bounden duty to seek to apply it, and not sit down with folded hands in pusillaminous despair? To do otherwise, is the apotheosis of the absurd.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF ABERDEEN. THE Rev. George Adam Smith who has just been appointed the new Principal of Aberdeen University now in his fifty-third year, for he was born on 19th October 1856, is closely connected with India, for he was born at Calcutta and his father was a well known Anglo-Indian journalist and educationalist of half a century and more ago. The latter Dr. George Smith retired from India thirty years since after having edited the *Calcutta Review* during the Mutiny years and after and the *Friend of India* for sixteen years. He was also the *Times'* correspondent in India for a considerable period, succeeding in that post Mr. Meredith Townshend, another Anglo-Indian journalist of those days, who is still with us. Dr. George Smith was very intimate with the Scotch missionaries labouring in Bengal and has written the life of the chief of them during his time, Dr. Alexander Duff, as well as some great missionaries of the previous period like Martyn and Carey. Indeed, he may well be called the hagiographer of the Protestant missionaries in India in the last century, so many are his biographies of those saintly workers. The most interesting to us in Bombay is his life of that famous worker in our city for half a century, so closely identified with it that he is everywhere called Dr. Wilson of Bombay. Dr. Smith was also intimate with the several Viceroys of his time and other great Anglo-Indian statesmen; and he means to write an historical work revieving their acts from Lord Dalhousie to the second Earl of Elgin, which cannot fail to be of very great interest, considering his personal knowledge of the principal characters of the India of the past half century. His son, Dr. Adam Smith, is more closely associated with Glasgow than with Aberdeen University, though for a short time towards the beginning of his career he taught Hebrew at the Free Church College, at the latter place for some time as a substitute for the late Professor Robertson Smith, the well-known Biblical scholar and higher critic, who had been removed from his chair on account of his advanced views on the Old Testament expressed in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which he edited. Professor Adam Smith himself did not escape from this intolerant spirit of persecution for his religious views, for when twelve years later he had been appointed to the chair at Glasgow, which he has held up till now, of Old Testament Language and Theology at the Free Church College there, he too was brought to the bar of the General Assembly for unsound teaching and writing. But the Assembly had grown wiser since the days of Robertson Smith, and only warned his followers at Glasgow that "his primary duty were to teach and defend the Church's faith as embodied in the Confession." He was educated partly at the Tubinger, the head-quarters of heterodox criticism, which accounts for the action of the orthodox party. At Glasgow he was associated with Henry Drummond the eloquent preacher and author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," whose biographer he became after his untimely death. Dr. Adam Smith has specially studied the topography and geography of Palestine, having travelled widely in the Holy Land and his works on the subject are well known to students everywhere. His advanced views are apparent in all his writings, but especially in his work on the Twelve Prophets and on Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament. As Principal of Aberdeen he succeeds Dr. Marshall Lang, the late head of that ancient University.

THE Christmas number of the *Bombay Gazette*, as will be seen from the prospectus in our advertising columns, will be an unusually attractive issue, containing stories by many of the best known and most popular writers of the day.

RULES for the grant of Study Leave to officers of Scientific and Technical Departments are gazetted.

MR. BENTON, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will reach Simla on the 1st of November on return from leave in England.

SNOWFALL reported for August last shows no unusual deposit in the mountains of Afghanistan, Kashmir, Almora or Simla Hills.

SIR RASHLEIGH WYNNE, Senior Member of the railway board, leaves Simla on 12th proximo for Calcutta whence he proceeds to Madras.

MR. HOWLETT, Government Entomologist, Pusa Agricultural Research Institute, has proceeded home on sick leave on the advice of a Medical Board.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a special pension of £100 a year to the Rev. J. H. Bateson in recognition of his labours, in the cause of temperance in the army.

IT is, the *Pioneer* understands, probable that Major-General Mansfield will succeed Major-General Hawkes as Director of Supplies and Transport at Army Headquarters.

THE relieved troops marching from Central were due to reach Chakdara on the 21st instant as they were at Warai on the 17th. All was reported well with the columns.

IT is officiall notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, is pleased to direct that Civil Hospital Assistants should in future be styled "Civil Medical Assistants."

A LARGE number of passengers arrived by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" from Europe yesterday morning among whom were:—Lady Haig, Lady Jenkins, Lady Tichborne, Justice Griffin and Mrs. Griffin, Sir Arthur Reid and Lady Reid, Sir John Stanley and Lady Stanley, Justice Rattagan, General Keir and Mrs. Keir, Major-General Sir Haig, Hon'ble Justice Richards, H. H. the Rajah of Rajpipla, Kamar Shri Vikramsingbji and Kumar Shri Pratherysingbji.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BERMONDSEY VACANCY.

Will History Repeat Itself?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The sudden death of Dr. Cooper, Liberal member for Bermondsey, a fatality apparently due to overwork and overstrain in connection with the Budget, creates a situation in South London, which recalls the famous by-election in the then undivided district of South Lark in 1880. Early in that year one of the sitting members, Mr. John Locke, Q.C., a Liberal like Dr. Cooper, vacated his seat and he was replaced by a Conservative, Mr. now Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. There was a third candidate in the person of Mr. G. Shipton who in these days would be called a Labourite, but the Conservatives polled more votes than were secured by the Liberal and the Trade Unionists combined. The result caused great excitement at the time and, it is believed, was one of the main causes of the dissolution that followed shortly afterwards. Disraeli relied upon Southwark as indicating the feeling of the country generally and made the plunge with the result that for the time being his party was smashed. Amongst the Conservative reverses not the least remarkable was the complete *volte face* in Southwark. Mr. Clarke returned by a majority approaching a thousand in February was defeated in April by 1,500, and both seats were recaptured by the Liberals. It will be interesting to see whether history repeats itself in the contest about to take place in Bermondsey. The Opposition will doubtless leave no stone unturned and if they win will the fate of Mr. Pownall who it seems is to be the Conservative candidate be that of Mr. Clarke? Dr. Cooper's majority at the General Election in January 1906, was large—1,763—but in ordinary circumstances Bermondsey is not one of the few Metropolitan constituencies which can be described as Liberal strongholds. Since the constituency was created as a separate entity in 1885, the representation except for about seven years has been in the hands of the Conservatives, who now have a chance of showing whether in spite of all one hears as to the popularity of the Budget their contention that London is only waiting for an opportunity to revert to its former love is true. As I do not know I will not prophesy, but I shall not be surprised if Bermondsey decides against the Government. From all points of view it promises to be an exceedingly interesting fight and the issue will be awaited with profound interest. Of the many strange rumours that are current in the lobbies of Westminster Palace surely the strangest is that Mr. Asquith may dissolve before the Peers have time to consider what they will do with the Finance Bill, it is possible though hardly probable that a by-election in Bermondsey may be avoided.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH.

Some one has done Professor H. B. Lees-Smith a rather bad turn. I allude to the report given in the *Westminster Gazette* of the speech made by him upon the occasion of his being chosen by the Northampton Liberals to be one of their candidates at the General Election. Some of the remarks attributed to Professor Lees-Smith were more egotistical than is common even amongst Parliamentarians and would-be Parliamentaries, and in the case of those of us who have not the privilege of personal acquaintance with him the feeling they conveyed was not, to say the least, very favourable. In the circumstances Professor Lees-Smith's disclaimer does not come as a surprise. Writing to the offending journal the Professor says, that much annoyance has been caused both to himself and his friends by the report referred to. "I did not," he says, "use the language attributed to me in your issue of last Tuesday." He goes on to explain that the meeting was private, but a verbatim report of his address was taken. The following is the passage referring to India :—"To you, Charles Breadlaugh was known as the Member for Northampton. To many a dusky fellow-subject of ours he was known as the Member for India. I ask you, if you adopt me as your candidate, and, if ultimately you send me as your member, not to grudge it if while I am your representative, at the same time I give much of my time and thought to the welfare of those 300 millions over there who have no representative of their own." He adds: "I shall regard it as a favour if you will publish this correction. Your original report is likely to be telegraphed to India, and to create misapprehension there." I should hardly have thought that the *Westminster* report was likely to be telegraphed to India, but that is by the way. Professor Lees-Smith though he has successfully removed the erroneous impression caused by the inaccurate account of his speech cannot be congratulated on one expression in the authorized reversion. I allude to the words "many a dusky fellow subject." The adjective "dusky" was not well chosen and if it had been publicly used in an unguarded moment by some Anglo-Indian official would surely have brought down upon him a rebuke from Mr. Keir-Hardie with perhaps a question on the subject in the House of Commons.

PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE.

It may be that the General Election is not so near as the majority believe and that the minority who predict that it will not take place until 1911 will prove to be correct. But all the signs are in favour of a dissolution by January at the latest and the most significant of all the signs is the haste with which constituencies not presently supplied with candidates are hastening to perfect their arrangements. Mr. A. A. Bannerman, a former Conservative Member, who has a caustic pen, has been charging Conservative Associations with showing in their selection of candidates a decided preference for wealth rather than brains. I do not know whether this accusation is true generally, but I know of one instance where within the past week a Conservative Association having to choose between two aspirants have chosen the least brainy and I believe the most wealthy. Some notable men on the Liberal side announce that they will not stand again. To the surprise, and I may say the regret, of all members of the House Mr. Caldwell—"Jimmy" as he is generally called without the addition of his surname—the stern and unbending Deputy Chairman of Committees, is one of those whom the new House will not see. He has been almost killed by his arduous labours during the present extraordinary long session. Sir John Brunner, one of the Liberal millionaires, retires because he is getting old and he with a consistency which is quite refreshing proclaims that he has no intention of accepting a peerage. Sir Westman Pearson, another of the opulent supporters of the Government, is also amongst those who will not seek re-election, and he will probably not find it necessary to imitate Sir John Brunner's self-denial. It would help the Liberals very much if before the polling they could inform the country that no more supporters of the Government would be offered peerages. I say it would help the Liberals. I mean it would inspirit the rank and file, but it might not be so helpful in another direction. Wealthy Liberals who wish to be ennobled have their uses. What those uses are need not be specified. Some day when the election charges are defrayed by the State things will be different, but until that time comes the cry of "Down with the House of Lords," so far as political leaders are concerned, must be more or less of an unreality. So far only one Liberal has announced his intention of standing out owing to his disapproval of the Budget. The solitary exception is Mr. Ridsdale who sits for Brighton and who, judging from the manner in which that constituency has previously been influenced by the swing of the pendulum, would probably not have been re-elected in any case. There was a probability at one time that a well known Anglo-Indian would have opposed Mr. Rufus Isaacs at Reading, but the choice of the Local Association has fallen upon an inferior man, Major Renton, who was elected by the Liberals for Gainsborough and ratted without doing what should always be done in such cases by men of both parties namely resigning the seat.

LORD ROSEBERY.

It is impossible to exaggerate the disappointment not unmixed with scorn, that has been caused to the opponents of the Budget by Lord Rosebery's reply to the business men of Birmingham. In all questions it was taken for granted that the invitation would be accepted, as it seemed that for once Lord Rosebery had taken off his coat and was serious. Here is the text of his staggering letter :—

"Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, Sept. 30, 1909.

"Sir,—On arriving here yesterday I found the requisition from Birmingham, so remarkable in substance and form, which I shall always value and preserve. I only wish that it were in my power to comply with it, but, under present circumstances, I do not propose to make any more speeches on the Budget. I have done what I thought it my plain duty to do—that is, to lay before the country of my responsible judgment on the financial policy of the Government. To that I have nothing to add and from that I have nothing to subtract. To make any more speeches of amplification and reply would simply involve my return to political controversy, from which I have long withdrawn and to which I hope never to return. Nor has anything happened to make that return either necessary or expedient.

"Details, of course, change in this ever-varying Budget from day to day. It is not details, however, which matter, but the principles which underlie them. As for the mere flatulence of personal abuse with which, in the main, my speech has been met, that soon blows itself harmlessly away. I must, then, with great gratitude and some regret decline your courteous invitation. Still, I do so with less reluctance than I should otherwise feel, for it seems to me that Birmingham has already been richly favoured in this controversy as being the chosen battle-ground of the two party chiefs. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ROSEBERY."

As showing what the Conservatives, think of Lord Rosebery's action. I quote as follows from the *Times* leader and remember that the *Times* has always had a special admiration for the erratic statesman :—

"Lord Rosebery's letter declining the remarkable invitation to speak upon the Budget, addressed to him by the Committee of business and professional men in Birmingham, will be read with feelings of regret and disappointment by serious men all over the country. All are of course aware that he has retired from active political life, and few would presume to question a decision which every man has the right to form for himself upon grounds which cannot be fully known to any one but himself. If that were all, there would be nothing to be said about his refusal to speak in Bermingham except that those who issued the invitation might have known beforehand that it would be declined. But Lord Rosebery has by his own act somewhat complicated a position which was perfectly simple. He emerged from his political retirement to make a very emphatic pronouncement upon the burning question of the hour. He did so avowedly because he regards the Budget as so heavily fraught with mischief to the country, and as based upon principles so subversive of all that the country holds dear, that he found himself compelled by a sense of duty to break through his self-imposed rule and to use his influence to thwart a perilous policy.

"It is Lord Rosebery himself who has given us all the right to feel some surprise at the tenor of his reply to the Birmingham invitation. For he has told us that in his own view the crisis is so serious as to compel him to abandon his attitude of abstention, and he has in fact abandoned it. He has thus created a reasonable expectation that he would continue to oppose with all his might what he declares to be supremely mischievous; and public disappointment at finding that he will take no further part in the struggle is therefore natural and inevitable.

"Lord Rosebery has fired his single shot, which has been as effective as any single shot can be; but if the policy he condemns so strongly is to be defeated, it will be defeated by the combined action of more persistent and tenacious combatants."

Lord Rosebery's melancholy missive was published on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Liberal League of which he is the father met to consider his request to be relieved of further parental responsibility, in other words the presidentship. His desire was acceded to with conventional regrets and it was decided not to commit the happy despatch under so great a blow but to place the League in a more durable and efficient position. The Earl of Wemyss *more so* thinks this a fitting time to write to the papers to suggest the formation of an independent National Party with Lord Rosebery as its leader! An independent National Party may be wanted, but Lord Rosebery is scarcely cut out to be its leader.

THE SOPARA FROG.

In corroboration of Sir James Monteath's account of the frog discovered in the celebrated Sopara *Stupa* by the late Sir James Macnabb Campbell, a correspondent tells a similar story in this week's Journal of the Royal Society of Arts about a toad found in a plum tree in Jersey some fifty years ago. He says :—"The creature looked dead: the tree had grown round it and shewed no sign of crevice, or rent. It was not a large tree, but very picturesque in contortion of branches, and had left off bearing fruit and gradually withered. The old gardener decided to cut it down and plant a new one. When he began to cut the trunk into sections he discovered the toad and split the tree in two to liberate it. The wood was simple rotten fibre, very white, and had evidently grown round the live creature, for when it came out of its hole, a perfect mould was left of it, even the strange flat feet defined as if it had been a plaster of Paris mould. Of course we thought it was dead and so buried it, but for fear it should come to life again poured boiling water on it.

(Concluded on page 8.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

Crimes by the Educated Classes.

INCREASING THE POLICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Rees asked whether the last Bengal police report showed that riots and gang robberies, sometimes accompanied by murder, were largely the work of educated Extremists and organised agitation, and whether in view of the want of support of the police on the part of educated Indians in Eastern Bengal, Lord Morley would advise the strengthening of the force by larger number of European Inspectors.

The Master of Elibank replied: "Steps are being taken to increase the force in Eastern Bengal numerically and in respect to Superintendents, Lord Morley has received statements by police and other authorities that the difficulties of the police in Bengal arose largely from lack of co-operation on the part of the educated classes."

Mr. Mackarness asked: Had Lord Morley reason to doubt the accuracy of statements in the report, that cases of murder were of the usual type arising out of ordinary disputes and that the increase of crime was due to the dearness of food.

The Master of Elibank replied: "Lord Morley has no reason to doubt the correctness of the views expressed."

LOANS FOR RAILWAYS.

The Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway Scheme.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

In the course of a reply to a series of questions by Mr. Annan Bryce with reference to railway administration and expenditure, the Master of Elibank said he hoped that a contract similar to that of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway, enabling the latter to raise £600,000 this year, would be made by other companies in due course, but he could not give detailed information while the negotiations were pending.

LAJPATRAI LIBEL ACTION.

Small Damages.

ALLEGED PLOT WITH THE AMIR DENIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

In the King's Bench division the libel action of Lajpatrai against the *Daily Express* was heard. The action has reference to an assertion by the *Daily Express* on the 16th July 1907, that Lajpatrai was deported for submitting to Amir a written proposal to invade India and promising him the entire support of the Indian Army. It was stated that the Amir forwarded the proposal to the Viceroy. The plaintiff's counsel stated that an attempt to settle the case had failed. The difficulty was not damages but the question of retraction. The action was begun while Lajpatrai was in England. He had been compelled to return to India, hence his absence. Verdict was given for the plaintiff with £50 damages.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Senor Moret, a Liberal, has formed a new Cabinet.

RUMOURED RAID BY THE MULLAH.

British Force Attacked.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Advices from Aden report that bazaar rumours are current that the Mullah has attacked the British force and looted the rifles.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Cruiser Specially Commissioned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Melbourne telegrams state that the cruiser "Encounter" has been commissioned to meet Lord Kitchener at Port Darwin, on the 21st of December. Representatives of the Commonwealth will welcome him at Thursday Island.

BOER AND BRITON IN EAST AFRICA.

Cordial Relations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a article in the *Daily Telegraph*, refers to the good terms existing between Boer and Briton settlers in East Africa. He says there are no better or manlier people, and emphasises that both are treated with precise equality.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

A severe earthquake has been recorded by the seismograph, in the Isle of Wight, of the duration of over three hours. It was also recorded in Austria. It is calculated that the centre of the disturbance was 3,750 miles east of Laibach.

THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK.

Britain and the Congo.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Sheffield last night, said the foreign outlook was distinctly favourable. The fact that the troubles in the Balkans and Persia had passed without a disturbance of European peace, was a good augury for the future.

Morocco was full of trouble and worry, but the anxiety threatened had greatly diminished if not entirely disappeared. Sir Edward repudiated the idea that the Foreign Secretary should be a sort of knight errant interfering in the affairs of others.

Referring to the Congo, he said that Britain cannot recognise the Belgian annexation till two questions are satisfactorily answered. The first question was, "Were the majority of natives still obliged to labour compulsorily under the guise of taxation?" and secondly, "Was the country still closed to trade?" If the present situation were prolonged indefinitely, undesirable complications must result.

FOES AS FRIENDS.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd-George.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Balfour was the guest of the Cymmrodorion Society in London last night. Mr. Lloyd-George in proposing the toast of his health paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Balfour and said the House of Commons was specially proud of his courage and chivalry.

THE MONTREAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE.

Distant Opening by the King.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

King Edward, by pressing a button at Chichester, telegraphically opened the door turned on the lights and hoisted the flag over the new Tuberculosis Institute at Montreal.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ITALY.

Grand Reception Prepared.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Tsar, following a huge detour and travelling via Posen, Frankfurt, Lyons and Modane, arrived at Erfurt this morning. Great preparations to receive His Majesty have been made at Racconigi.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Betting on the Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Mustapha.
15 to 2 against Sir Martin.
10 to 1 against Arranmore.
100 to 8 against Wheater.
100 to 7 against Land League.
20 to 1 against Primer and Bonny Bay.
25 to 1 against The Tower.
100 to 3 against Lady Vista and Accurate.
40 to 1 against Quadihalfa.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The death is announced of the shipowner, Mr. Arthur Wilson.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON MALABAR COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

At Kotta Point, Malabar Coast, a new powerful light for the benefit of shipping was exhibited on 20th instant in the presence of Commander W. Mitchell, R. I. M., Presidency Port Officer, and Mr. J. Strode Wilson, Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, Public Works Department. The Lighthouse was gaily decorated with flags. A pleasing ceremony was introduced by Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the Executive Engineer being asked to ascend the tower and set the machinery which revolves the light in motion.

The height of the local plane is 180 feet above high water level; the range of the light from ship's bridge is 30 feet above sea; therefore nearly 22 miles. The illuminating portion of the Lighthouse consists of a second order dioptric appratus having four panels or lenses designed to give a powerful flash every 5 seconds. The lenses are supported on mercury contained in strong cast iron annular ring and are rotated by clockwork driven by falling weights, the whole being sent out by the well-known firm of Lighthouse Engineers, Messrs. Chance Bros. Co., Limited, Birmingham. The source of illumination is "Chance" incandescent vapour oil burner, burning paraffin or kerosene oil and using a Welsbach mantle of 55 m. m. diameter. A three-wick French oil burner is kept as a stand by. With this in focus a flash of about 70,000 candle-power is obtained. When the incandescent burner is used the power of the beam is increased to over 20,000 candles.

The light is by far the most powerful one in the Madras Presidency and fittingly completes the scheme for lighting the Madras Coast drawn up by Mr. Ashpitel, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in 1896.

TEMPLE AUTHORITIES CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 22.

At a well attended public meeting of the Hindu public of Lucknow the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Hindu public of the city of Lucknow strongly condemn the present mismanagement and irreligious practices allowed by the Bal Kalika Temple authorities to the great annoyance of the worshippers and strongly disapprove of the attitude of the Temple agent in putting obstacles to the improvement proposed.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

American Exaggeration.

FEW FATALITIES REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

New York papers report that ten thousand persons have perished in the hurricane in East Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

A further official report from Goalundo shows, that although many people have been rendered homeless by the cyclone they are not destitute and it has not been found necessary to expend any of the money supplied from the Government Treasury for relief. The damage to shipping is very serious, twenty-two vessels in all being lost including all the vessels anchored at Goalundo, which were completely wrecked and some have totally disappeared including the "Perdita," but no lives were lost.

SHILLONG, OCTOBER 22.

The Sylhet, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Chittagong Hill track and Tezpur and Rajshahi reports now received show no damage or loss in the recent cyclone. The Mymemsingh reports some damage to crops and boats, but no loss of life.

LATER.

Farridpur reports no lives are known to have been lost in that district in the cyclone and damage to crops to be very slight. Regarding Goalundo four-fifths of the town has been left standing and about one-fifth demolished though all houses suffered to some extent. Labourers are earning double and treble wages and no relief is necessary. But for the damage to the shipping in the Goalundo the storm might have been ignored.

Trains and steamers are now coming in, and normal conditions have been resumed.

Patna reports four lives were lost by the falling of huts and trees were blown down all over the district in large numbers, some jute and other merchantise having been lost.

Backergauj reports considerable damage was caused by the storm to "kutcha" buildings at Pirojpur. One side of the Munsiff's Court has been blown off and the Thana sheds have fallen. No great or general distress has been caused. The paddy generally is not much damaged. No loss of life is reported, only slight damage at Parunkhale. Noakhale reports two lives lost at Nalchira.

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE.

Many Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 22.

Twenty-four bodies have been dug out of the debris caused by yesterday's earthquake at Bellput. Sixteen are wounded. Those severely wounded have been sent to Jacobabad for treatment. Further particulars will follow.

It is further reported that yesterday's earthquake also caused great disaster at the Bhaga village near Bellput, about seventy people having perished. There is no news has yet come from other villages in the vicinity.

Reliable particulars now received, show that Utam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, was the name of the officer killed in the earthquake on the Sibi Railway yesterday. Various railway subordinates were also killed.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The Railway Board to-day received the following telegram from the Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.—

"My wire of yesterday about the earthquake. Bellput absolutely in ruin. About 25 members of Railway staff and their families killed outright and twelve injured. Injured been taken by special train to Jacobabad and everything possible being done for relief of sufferers. Manager and Deputy Traffic Superintendent are both on spot. Reliable statistics of casualties not available yet, as communication interrupted on line, but obstruction reported near Nari yesterday removed. The pucca buildings stood the shock and most fatalities occurred by collapse of kutcha buildings. Line is not reported to be damaged. Buildings also damaged at Luscari crossing station between Mike and Bellput and at Pirak crossing station near Sibi."

THE MILITARY GENERAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 22.

An Indian Army Order will be issued shortly initiating the General Staff in this country. As recently explained the practical effect will be mainly changes in the nomenclature as various officers are already performing the duties of the General Staff. At the request of the Government of India the Home authorities have agreed to depute Captain G. S. Haines, Commandant, Detention Barracks, Aldershot, to visit this country during the ensuing cold season to inspect and report on the military prison and detention barrack system obtaining in India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on tour next Monday. The party accompanying him will comprise the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Mr. H. S. Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Brooke, Surgeon, Colonel Crooke Lawless, Lord Francis Scott and Captains Zelf and Gibbs.

The Viceroy holds his annual Levee at Calcutta on Tuesday the 21st December and Their Excellencies hold a Drawing-room in Calcutta on the 23rd December. Cards for the Levee are to be sent in to the Military Secretary's office by 16th December and for the Drawing-room by 18th December. Admission to Government House on the night of the Levee will be by ticket only.

THE CHITRAL COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The column returning from Chitral reached Chakdara on the border of British India yesterday after being absent from this country for a year.

MR. MALABARI will leave Simla on 26th instant and will halt at Bharampore for five days before returning to Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Last Meeting under the Old Regime.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Lord Minto presided at the Imperial Legislative Council here to-day. All members including the new Command-in-Chief and also the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab attended while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., who leaves Simla to-day, was one of the spectators. The proceedings commenced with the debate upon Anand Sikh Marriages Bill.

ANAND MARRIAGE BILL.

Discussion in Council of the Anand Sikh Marriage Bill to-day attracted some attention, various Sikh gentlemen being amongst the audience. Sirdar Sunder Singh dwelt upon the need of the measure to prevent the trouble, expense and uncertainty of the existing system. He argued that a proselytising religion like that of the Sikhs which draws converts from all castes and creeds cannot be ruled even by the Shastric law. The latter does not cover the case of men and women drawn from other religions and communities into the fold of Sikhism bringing their own personal law with them. The Hindu Law does not recognise them in such cases. Custom plays a great part, and unless it is recognised by a legislative Act it can be challenged in every case leaving the Sikhs the long and weary task of building up by expensive litigation a fabric of custom judicially established. Out of two thousand petitions from the Sikhs in all parts of the world in connection with the Bill all but forty-eight were in its favour.

Mr. Sinha, in supporting the amendment to the effect that nothing in the Bill should apply to persons not professing the Sikh religion, and pointed out that under the rulings in various Courts the word Sikh included all sects of Sikhs.

Sir Herbert Risley, who also supported the Bill, dwelt upon the impossibility of including in its text, as some have proposed, an enumeration of all the Sikh sects and a description of one of the most complicated of marriage rituals that exists.

Sir Louis Dane pointed out that the measure was purely permissive, but that it had been necessary to proceed cautiously and slowly in connection with it as the Sikh community themselves were not entirely unanimous regarding it, though the majority were in its favour. Speaking with the full sense of responsibility as the head of the province, however, he was now able to support the measure.

The Bill was then passed unanimously with the amendment already announced.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURT ACT.

Sir Herbert Risley then introduced the Central Provinces Courts Act Amendment Bill which he explained was to form a court for the Central Provinces in which the Judicial Commissioner and in which Additional Judicial Commissioners would have the status of High Court Judge and in which the procedure would be somewhat similar to that obtaining in the Rangoon Chief Court. The measure is also to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges which hitherto has been lower in the Central Provinces than elsewhere.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Act 1904 introduced to-day.

1. To declare that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall consist of at least 3 Judges.

2. To provide for the hearing of important cases in that Court by a bench of two or more Judges, and

3. To extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

The desirability of effecting these amendments in the law has been urged on the Government of India by the Local Government for some time past. The Provinces are developing rapidly on their commercial side and it has already been found necessary to retain permanently the services of two additional Judges for the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The effect of the proposed declaration will be to give to the additional Judges the position of Judges of the High Court for these Provinces with the result that the Provisions of sections 377 and 378 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, requiring the concurrence of two Judges for the confirmation of death sentences, will become applicable to that Court.

To minimise the chance of confusion arising from conflicting rulings of different Judges of the highest Court of Appeal and to allow of a final decision being obtained on questions of importance it is considered desirable to provide for the hearing of important cases by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court. These provisions are drawn on the the lines of similar provisions contained in the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 which have been found to work well in Burma.

The extension of the jurisdiction of the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges has been found to be necessary to facilitate the distribution of the Civil Judicial business. The existing limits of the pecuniary jurisdiction of these officers under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13 sub-section (1) of the present Act are lower than in most other parts of India and in view of the great improvement in the personnel of the Judicial Services in the Provinces it has been considered desirable that these limits should be raised

The Indian Companies Act which was also on the programme was not taken up, it having been decided to postpone the final discussion on this measure until the Calcutta Session.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy then addressed the meeting in a short speech as follows:

"I do not know if my Hon'ble Colleagues have realised that to-day's meeting of Council is the last occasion on which we shall assemble in accordance with the organisation which has existed for nearly forty-eight years. The first Legislative Council met in January 1862 in the time of Lord Canning and to-day we can look back upon the administration of 13 Viceroys who with the assistance or the ablest colleagues that the Indian Civil Service and the Army could produce, have ruled India for nearly half a century. In 1892 as you are awere the original Councils and the character of their composition were considerably altered and we are now about to make a still further advance in our machinery under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 based upon greatly enlarged Councils and a much wider recognition of elective principles. We may, I think, look back with just pride on the great services our predecessors have rendered to India, always under the strain of very heavy work and often in the face of great difficulty, and I earnestly hope that we may be able to follow worthily in their footsteps supported by the ever increasing trust and assistance of the people of India."

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes that the local Government has recommended Mr. Piggott's confirmation as 2nd Additional Judge Commissioner in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Sanderal having resigned the appointment.

THE PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

British Fallibility.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 22.

The Punjab Provincial Moslem League met yesterday. Mian Mohamad Shafi in his presidential address, after recounting the history of the formation of the League, reasserted the Mohamedan's claim to separate electorates. He emphasised Mohamedans' loyalty to the British rule and added this, of course, does not mean that we claim infallibility for our rulers. We know that the authorities in India as well as in England have in the past committed errors of policy and sometimes even blunders in the administration of the affairs of the countyand we recognize that they are liable to commit such errors and blunders again. And if in its watchfulness of the best intereste of the rulers and ruled the Muslim League finds Government about to commit what in its judgment is an error, it will be the first to give warning to the authorities and if necessary even to enter a respectful protest against the contemplated action. But we are sincerely convinced that the errors of the British Government are but errors of judgment, and its blunders not infrequently the result of mischievous agitation in India, backed up by a Radical coterie who have done and are doing an immense amount of harm to the cause of progress in the country. This being our attitude towards the British Government it is obviously impossible for us to subscribe to the movement in favour of *Swaraj*, be it the autonomous *Swaraj* of the Extremist or the colonial *Swaraj* of the Moderate.

EDUCATION IN BHOPAL.

A Great Advance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 22.

The Viceroy's visit to Bhopal will be of an interesting character. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has decided to introduce free primary education in the State and on the occasion of Lord Minto's visit to the Capital the students will appear in clothes made for them at State expense. A large number of scholarships and other educational facilities are also offered to poor and deserving students.

WRENN BENNETT AND CO.

Cashier Charged with Misappropriation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

P. N. Ramanujulu Naidu, Cashier, Messrs. Wrean Bennett and Company, Limited, is in custody, on a charge of swindling the firm to the extent of Rs. 6,000. The Cashier has been fifteen years in the service of the firm and was greatly trusted. It is alleged that since Mr. Bennett went home in April last accused has falsified accounts with the result that when they were recently examined serious defalcations were discovered. The accused in the meanwhile absconded but surrendered himself yesterday and will be shortly put on trial.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. H. Thorburn, I. M. S., posted to Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Rowan-Robinson, Leicestershire Regiment, Supply and Transport Officer, to be Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

INDIAN ARMY.

The following promotions are notified:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Colonel Prenderghast 28th Punjabis and Lye, 34 Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenants to be Captains:—Captains Edward Collins and Rowan-Robinson, Supply and Transport Corps, Fifth Cavalry; Sealy, 130th Prince of Wales Own Baluchis; and Tuck, 3rd Queen Alexander's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J F James, I. M. S, to be Captain.

Assistant Surgeon Patrick Victor has been removed from the service from 23rd September.

Major Beville, Supply and Transport Corps, retires from 8th November.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Captain H. S. James to be Political Agent, Wana.

Captain R. McCarrison, I.M.S., to Gilgit.

Hon. Mr. E G. Colvin has resumed his office as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay is granted leave for one month.

Captain Sinclair, "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to 36th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in England on promotion.

The following Unattached List officers are appointed to the Indian Army as Second-Lieuts. and posted as stated:—C. E. Boulter, to 5th Light Infantry; W. L. C. Brodrick to 27th Light Cavalry; A E. Meredith to 114th Mahrattas; H. H. Empsom to 9th Cavalry; J. C. Walker to 5th Cavalry.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 9th October 1909, show a gain of Rs. 11,946,957 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 but are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 7,845,928.

Mr. Rainier, D. T. S. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on leave, is permitted to retire from the 4th November.

Messrs. Holder and Trench D. T. S. on State Railways get a step in promotion.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of the 120 additional hopper wagons required on the North Western State Railway.

Sanction been accorded to a survey being made by the agency of the Southern Punjab Railway Company for railways on the five feet six inches guage, from Ferozpore to Sultanpore and from Nakodar to Phillour, a total length of about sixteen miles.

THE Viceroy will hold a levee at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday 21st December, and Lady Minto will held a Drawing-room in Calcutta on 23rd December.

NEWEST SHIP IN THE P. & O. FLEET.

The "Mantua" in Bombay Harbour.

THE mail steamer "Mantua," with which the wireless telegraphy station at Bombay was in communication on Thursday as she approached the harbour, is the latest addition to the P. & O. fleet. She was built by Messrs. Caird & Co. at Greenock and was handed over to the Company last April. Under the command of Captain F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., she then made a voyage to Australia and this trip to Bombay is her second voyage only. She is a sister ship of the "Morea," which come to Bombay in April last, and was the largest passenger steamer which till than had ever entered the harbour, and of which we published a detailed description.

The most interesting point about the "Mantua," is that she was the first vessel in the fleet to be fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus, although similar installations have since been made in both the "Morea" and the "Malwa". The apyarstus is on the upper deck forward and one is at once struck by its compactness. The receiving instrument is in the operator's stateroom and is all accommodated on a table about three feet by two in dimension. The despatching instrument is in a small chamber adjoining about the size of an ordinary telephone silence box. This has to be fitted with specially thick walls and doors to deaden the noise of the spark, which, as a current of very high voltage and frequency is used, is considerable. The operator informed our representative that when in communication with instruments of similar capacity to its own the "Mantua's" installation could send and receive messages under normal conditions at a maximum distance of from 250 to 300 miles. With an instrument of considerably greater capacity, he had been able to communicate at a distance of nearly 700 miles. This was with the Algiers station on the way out, with which he was in communication for a week, from near Cape Fenisterre till they had reached a point between Messina and Crete. They received a signal from Bombay at a distance of 430 miles and were in communication at a distance of 400. That he considered was the maximum distance at which his instrument could communicate with Bombay, except under very exceptional atmospheric conditions.

The dimensions of the "Mantua" are as follows:—length 560 feet, breadth 61 1 2 feet, gross tonage 11,000; registered horse power 15,000. She has a maximum speed of 18 1-2 knots per hour, and her best days run between Aden and Bombay was 433 miles in 23 1-2 hours, giving an average of 18 1-4 knots per hour. She has accommodation for 600 passengers, 400 in the first class and 200 in the second. Like the "Morea" she has in addition to the usual first class saloon and music-room, a comfortably fitted smoking divan for smokers of both sexes; also she carries an electric laundry. She is most handsomely fitted and furnished, and in the first class saloon there is a heavy and costly piece of beaten brass work representing the ship resting on the knees of Neptune.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Amusing Performance of "Havana."

THE Bandmann Opera Company attracted another full house to the Empire Theatre last evening when they gave a performance of "Havana." This piece is hardly the best of those which they include in their repertoire and the entertainment would certainly not compare either with the excellent performance of the "Merry Widow" or of "Miss Hook of Holland." However, the Company could not be blamed for any shortcomings; they certainly made the very best of the parts which the play afforded them. But "Havana" is a piece with a very vague plot, and with few attractive songs, and with its humorous passages, depending more upon the voluntary efforts of the comedians than on the parts which are supplied for them.

The large audience, however, appeared thoroughly to enjoy the performance, for they applauded frequently and loudly and the Company deserve congratulation for having made so much of flimsy parts. Mr. Frank Coyen did a lot towards the success of the piece Do. Adolfo. He at least had two good songs in "Hello, Peep-bo" and the telephone song and he also introduced quite a lot of living humour. The comedians were certainly the strong part of the piece and Mr. Frank Danby was responsible for a lot more fun. He was well seconded by his invarisble comparison. "Nex" represented by Mr. A. W. Frith. Miss Mabel Gregory again took the principal lady's part and was a very charming "Consuelo," while Miss Florence Beech and Miss Wilmot Karkeek were both distinctly good as "Anita" and "Pepita."

For next week, when some new pieces are to be played for the first time in India, bookings are very heavy and Mr. Bandmann's supporters, who are anxious to see "The Arcadians" and "Our Miss Gibbs" may be advised to pay an early visit to Messrs. Rose and Co. where they can see plans.

MATRICULATION PRIZES.

Mr. M. M. Munshi's Offer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University is drawing near, and before it has commenced, permit me, Sir, through the medium of your valuable paper, to announce that I shall give to the successful student (as was done by me last year) as prize one set of my work "Useful Instruction" in matters religions, moral and other, in three Volumes (Price Rs. 7 seven) in each of the following cases:—

(a) To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said Examination.

(b) To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said Examination.

(c) To the Parsi boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said Examination.

(d) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said Examination.

(e) To the girl of any community who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the said Examination.

(f) To the student (boy or girl) of any community who obtains the highest number of marks at the said Examination from out of the four Schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

The successful students on application to me will obtain an order from me on the Manager of the "Gujrati Press" in Bombay, who will deliver the set to the student or his or her authorised agent.

If it happens that two or more students obtain an equal number of marks, the alphabetical order of the first letter of the names will determine the result.

I may add that last year the prizes were won as under:

(a) By Mr. Patwardhan Ramkrishna Purshottam of the Ratnagiri High School.

(b) By Mr. Mooraj Abdullah of St. Mary's College, Bombay.

(c) By Mr. Kanga Phiroshaw Jamsedji of St Xavier's High School, Bombay.

(d) By Mr. Campos Francis John of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

(e) By Miss Ezekiel Florence Elizabeth of St. Helena's School, Poona.

(f) By Mr. Sanjana Manchershaw Byramji of the Sarvajanic School, Surat.

I may further add that the said work has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as a Prize and library book, and has won good opinions, among others of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, Lord Ampthill, the Hon'ble Sir F. S. P. Lely, the Hon'ble Messrs. Fulton, Giles, Selby, Sharp, Sir John Jardine, M.P., the late Hon'ble Syed Zain Edrus, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, Sir Raymond West, Messrs. T. J. Bennet, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Dadabhoy Nowroji, A. L. Covernton (Principal Elphinstone College) and Dr. Pollen, and is useful to all communities.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL MUGOTLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader High Court.

Dumas, October 21.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCT. 8. PARIS, OCT. 9.

THE SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King has entertained the gillies and tenantry on the Balmoral estates at a supper and a ball at Balmoral Castle. His Majesty received Lieutenant-General R. S. Baden-Powell on Sunday and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. The King presented colours at Balmoral on Monday to a detachment of boys from Queen Victoria's School of Sons of Scottish Sailors and Soldiers at Dunblane.—Mr. Asquith had an audience of the King at Balmoral on Wednesday.—Lord Strathcona has returned to England. On his retirement from the post of Agent-General for Natal at the end of this month, Sir William Arbuckle will return to Natal.

Accidents.—A runaway cable car in Edinburgh knocked down and injured six persons, one of them seriously.—A colliery explosion in South Wales has killed two men. Naked lights were being carried in the colliery.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened at Swansea on Tuesday under the presidency of the Bishop of St. Davids. The Archbishop of Canterbury was one of the principal speakers on the subject of "The Church in Wales." On Wednesday the subject before the Congress was "Socialism from the Standpoint of Christianity."

Labour.—There is evidence that the distress through unemployment in London during the coming winter will be greater than that last year. The Central (Unemployed) Body for London has passed a resolution urging upon the Government to make further provision for dealing with the question of unemployment.—Owing to a difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of the Eight Hours Act the Cambrian Collieries have given 4,000 workmen notice of the termination of contracts.

Law and Police.—Mr. Clifton Robinson has been committed to the Maidstone Assizes upon the Coroner's warrant charged with the manslaughter of a man and woman who were knocked down at night and killed by a motorcar which he was driving.

London.—The 3rd Batt. of Grenadier Guards on changing quarters from the Tower to Chelsea Barracks, in exercise and assertion of their privilege, marched through the City with drums beating, colours flying, and bayonets fixed.—The experiment of sixpenny fares for horse cabs is reported to be successful.

National Revenue.—The revenue for the last quarter was £29,721,000—an increase of £431,000.

Naval and Military.—The "Neptune," the largest British battleship, has been launched at Portsmouth, and the "Glasgow," one of the five new second-class cruisers, has been launched on the Clyde.—The Carnarvonshire Education Committee, on the initiative of a brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has rejected a resolution which proposed that assistant teachers should be given facilities to join the Territorial Force.—Lord Rosebery on Saturday opened a Seaforth Highlanders Association Club at Edinburgh. A telegram was read from the King expressing his Majesty's hearty sympathy with the objects of the club.

Parliament.—The Housing Bill and the Irish Land Bill have been under the consideration of the House of Lords during the week.—The Finance Bill has again engaged the attention of the House of Commons, and passed the Committee stage on Wednesday.

Ireland.—Thirty-nine old-age pensioners have been struck off the pensions list in the Ballaghaderreen district of county Mayo as not having reached the statutory age.—In Castlerea Union 300 old-age pensioners have up to the present been disqualified in regard to the age prescribed.—Captain O'Meagher Condon's visit to Kilkenny on Saturday to receive the freedom of the city was marked by scenes of excitement among the audience which filled the hall.

Post Office and Wireless Telegraphy.—It is announced officially that all the Marconi Company's coast stations in the United Kingdom have been transferred to the Post Office.

Shipping.—The Mauretania has made the westward Atlantic passage in 4 days 10 hours and 51 minutes.—The yacht Osprey, belonging to Mr. W. Tranter, has been destroyed by fire in Poole Harbour. The Board of Trade rocket life apparatus was the means of saving 112 lives last year.

Sporting.—A large number of football matches were played on Saturday and on Monday.—J. Braid and J. H. Taylor were beaten in the first round of the professional golf tournament for prizes offered by the "News of the World" amounting to £240 at Walton Heath.—It is reported from New York that Sir Thomas Lipton will only challenge for the America Cup if he may do so upon even terms. He he will build an ocean-crossing vessel to sail against "a skimming dish."—The Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs. at Newmarket have been won by the Duke of Portland's Phaleron.

Wills.—Mr. A. Lamburton, wholesale confectioner, £117,720, Mr. C. Morgan, wholesale stationer, £154,852; Lady Alma-Tadema, £41,593; Mr. W. S. Partridge, £335,872.

Woman Suffrage.—Several of the officials of the Women's Auxiliary of the Birmingham Liberal Association have resigned their positions owing to the attitude of the Government towards the question of woman suffrage.—At Birmingham on Wednesday counsel applied to the Stipendiary on behalf of Miss Laura Ainsworth, a suffragist who was released from Winson-green Goal on Tuesday, for summonses for assault against the Home Secretary and the governor and medical officer of the prison. The Stipendiary refused summonses on the ground that acts complained of had been committed in the process of law.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Queensland general elections have resulted as follows:—Government, 40; Labour, 28; Independent Opposition, 4.

Canada.—It is stated that the King will take part in the opening of the new Royal Edward Tuberculosis Institute at Belmont Park. His Majesty will press a button in Buckingham Palace, which by electrical communication will open the doors, turn on the lights, and hoist a flag on the building—The Pacific Railway Company have sold to an American syndicate 965,000 acres of land east and south of Calgary.—A representative of the Dominion has taken possession of Banks Land and other Arctic lands for Canada—Damage to the extent of millions of dollars has been done by prairie fires in Alberta.

South Africa.—Mr. Smuts, speaking at a dinner of the Rand Pioneers, dealt with the Imperial Defence Conference, and said that the people of South Africa were capable of defending themselves.—Mr. Merriman in his Budget speech before the Cape Parliament emphasized the improvement of the colony's finances in spite of the deficiency of £364,000 for the current year and an estimated deficiency of £62,000 for next year.

New Zealand.—The Premier states that he raised loan of £1,000,000 in London for public works, and has made arrangements for obtaining for local bodies loans of £100,000 and over.

THE UNITED STATES.

Campaign Against Tuberculosis.—Altogether £1,600 000 of public money is being expended upon combating the ravages of tuberculosis, and voluntary effort, especially among the friendly societies, with the same object, is upon the most generous scale.—Mr. Taft intends to ask Congress to take measures to revive the prosperity of the mercantile marine of the United States.

The Hudson Fulton Celebration.—The festivities in connexion with this celebration in New York terminated on Saturday.

Mr. Taft in San Francisco.—Mr. Taft paid a visit to San Francisco on Tuesday, and in an after-dinner speech pronounced himself in favour of a ship subsidy to meet the difference in cost of construction, labour, and maintenance in the United States and abroad.

FOREIGN.

China.—Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy and Grand Councillor, died on Monday.—The opening of the Peking-Kalgan Railway was celebrated on Saturday in the presence of Prince Su.

France.—A young woman was killed by a lion on the stage of a Paris theatre last week. It is suggested that she wished to commit suicide.

Greece.—The Greek Chamber held its opening meeting on Sunday.

Germany.—The sixth German Dreadnought or second "improved" Dreadnought was launched on September 30.

Italy.—The congress being held at Brescia this

fair to be the most important yet promoted by the Dante Alighieri Society.

Indisposition of the Pope.—The Pope is suffering from an attack of gout.

Japan.—The Japanese authorities have decided to send to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition the finest national masterpieces of ancient sculpture and paintings now preserved in the old temples.

Russia.—A colossal fountain of naphtha has been discovered in the Kuban district.—The St. Petersburg by-election has resulted in the return of M. Kutler, Constitutional Democrat, with an overwhelming majority.

Spain.—The Spaniards in Morocco have suffered a severe reverse, General Diaz Vicario, three other officers, and 28 men being killed, and 15 officers and 233 men wounded.

Turkey.—The reorganization of the Army under German officers and of the Navy under British officers is proceeding satisfactorily.—Sir Ernest Cassel's group and the Ottoman Bank Syndicate have both accepted the Turkish Government's condition that the projected loan of £T7,000,000 should be effected without the services of the Public Debt Administration.

Morocco.—The Roghi, who was erroneously reported to have been executed, is now stated to be still alive and confined to his cage.

Switzerland.—The number of Alpine accidents this season—150—is greater than that in any preceding season for several years.

Aerial Navigation.—Lord Esher has been elected President of the British Empire Aerial League, a member of which has offered a prize of £1,000 for a 20-h.p. motor to run for 24 hours.—Mr. Orville Wright in his aeroplane has risen to a height of 975ft.—The German Crown Prince on Saturday accompanied Mr. Orville Wright as a passenger in a flight which lasted six or seven minutes.—The Gordon-Bennett Race has been won by the balloon America II.

Art.—The life-size wax bust of a woman supposed to be by Leonardo da Vinci or his favourite pupil, sold at Southampton a year or two ago for less than a sovereign, has been acquired for the Berlin Museum at a cost of many thousands of pounds.—M. Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo has been unveiled in Paris.—The National Loan Exhibition which is being held in London in aid of the National Gallery Fund was opened on Wednesday by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. Mr. Balfour delivered a speech on art.

Drama.—Dr. C. W. Wallace publishes his discovery of documents in relation to Shakespeare's part in the ownership of the Globe and Blackfriars threatres.—Mr. Somerset Maugham's comedy "Smith" has been produced at the Comedy Theatre.

The North Pole.—Commander Peary has accepted the invitation to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society.—The Duc d'Orleans thinks it possible that both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary reached the Pole.—The executive committee of the Zeppelin Polar Expedition has decided that a preliminary expedition should be sent next summer to Spitzbergen to determine the conditions affecting the management of airships in the Polar regions.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid at Stratford-on-Avon.—The United States Ambassador formally declared open at Stratford-on-Avon Harvard House, a 16th century building in which resided the ancestors of John Harvard, the founder of the well-known American University. The building has been secured for America and Harvard by Mr. Edward Morris, of Chicago.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 8

If any body doubted the reality of the political excitement in the country and the general conviction that times are big with possibilities he should have gone to King's Cross Station, London, this morning or, still better, have travelled in the Great Northern express to Newcastle. The King's Cross departure platform was alive with quite unusual expectency and bustle. Scores of policemen in uniform and in mufti strolled about. Miss Christabel Pankhurst and her lieutenants paced rapidly past the corridor coaches looking for somebody they did not seem able to find.

At the last moment a reserved compartment was entered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lloyd-George. In attendence upon his chief was Mr. Clarke, of the Treasury, for there was still work to be done during the journey in preparation of the three speeches which Mr. Lloyd-George will deliver here to-morrow. At Grantham and at York there was further bustling on the platform. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was certainly travelling north, and according to popular belief the Prime Minister was travelling south. That was enough to bring crowds of people on the scene. They felt that they were in the atmosphere of great affairs.

At Newcastle as the train steamed in people thronged on the overhead footway and gazed with interest on the reception of Mr. Lloyd-George by his host Sir Walter Runciman, and by a selected band of stalwarts of Tyneside Liberalism.

POLICEMEN EVERYWHERE.

There was a suggestion of Midlothian memories about it, or of the early days of the Tariff Reform campaign but a significant variation had to be noted. A North-country cheer was raised as the Chancellor —a brisk, short, eager figure, wearing a slouch hat —walked from the platform with Lady Runciman leaning on his arm; but as the crowd outside the barrier was reached the cheer was challenged by a loud and most vigorous "boo," not meant as personal discourtesy, but as an avowal of political faith.

Policemen were everywhere, and impulsive Suffragettes were kept at bay. Grainger-street was packed with spectators, and there were figures at all the upper windows. It was probably not the Chancellor's fault that the motor-car was driven round by a more secluded route and that demonstrators of both parties were disappointed.

Mr. Lloid-George is destined to much more than a miner's eight-hour day to-morrow. He is to be the chief orator at three separate meetings. He will speak for an hour and a quarter at the main meeting in the Palace Theatre, beginning his address at about a quarter to three. He will then speak for half-an-hour in St. George's Drill Hall, and in the evening he is committed to another oration at the dinner of the Liberal Club.

I gather that we shall hear some "Lime-house" of the ripe familiar brand. Mr. Lloyd-George knows his own powers as a speaker to popular audiences, and he has a natural ambition to give them what they expect—the Bill, the whole Bill, and a fight to the death with the Lords if they dare to lay hands upon it—that is the kind of heather-firing speech that is expected.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith left Balmoral Castle shortly after five o'clock last evening by motor-car and joined the 5.50 train from Ballater to Aberdeen, which was reached at 7.30.

Accompanied by Scotland Yard detectives and other police officials the Premier was hurriedly conducted to the East Coast train and entered a specially-reserved sleeping compartment. He was recognised on the platform and cheered. He were a light grey soft felt hat and fawn coat, and looked in excellent health.

TRAVEL TO THE EAST.

An arrangement at reduced fares has been made between the Ellerman (City and Hall) Lines and the North-German Lloyd whereby return tickets will, in future, be issued available for return by either line from the Continent and India, or from this country to return to the Continent. Passengers wishing to shorten the journey to India may now avail themselves of the North-German Lloyd service between Marseilles, Naples, and Alexandria, and join the Ellerman (City and Hall) steamers at Port Said or Suez for India. This facility also gives the opportunity of a few days in Egypt. Passengers homewards from the East can leave the Ellerman steamers at Suez or Port Said and proceed from Alexandria by North-German Lloyd to Naples or Marseilles. Similar arrangements have been made for interchange of passages to and from Egypt, passengers being able to proceed to Port Said from Liverpool or Naples by the Ellerman Lines, returning by the North-German Lloyd from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles, or "vice versa," at a reduction of 10 per cent. on each single ticket, but the return ticket must be taken at the same time as the outward ticket.

The *Hindu* of Madras has raised a strong protest against the practice of a Judge of the Small Causes Court, Madras, sitting as a member of the Full Bench of the Court in appeals against his own judgment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, October 4th—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been directed to the increasing number of new life insurance companies formed in India; what supervision is exercised by Government over them; and whether he will take into consideration the advisability of insisting on an adequate deposit being made before such companies are allowed to commence business.

Master of Elibank: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. At present the only supervision to which life assurance companies in India are subject is that provided for joint stock companies generally by the Indian Companies Act. The question of securing more adequate control over life assurance companies in accordance with the system in force in this country is engaging the consideration of the Government of India.

PREVIOUS COMMISSION SERVICE AND PENSION.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any conclusion has yet been reached as to the proposal of the Government of India that previous commission service out of India of Officers of the Indian Army should be reckoned as service towards an Indian pension up to a period of five years; and, if not, when a decision is likely to be arrived at.

Master of Elibank: I hope that a settlement of this question may be arrived at in a few weeks' time.

BOYCOTTING INTIMIDATION.

On Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received any reply from India regarding the allegation that many warehouses in Calcutta are crowded with fabric from England which cannot be sold owing to the intimidiation practised by the boycotters of Bengal.

Master of Elibank: The Government of India state that the inquiries made by them show that the boycott was only a secondary factor in the recent congestion of stocks of English fabrics in Calcutta, the stocks in warehouses were highest in January 1908, but since that date they have steadily declined and deliveries are reported to be improving daily.

MR. GHOSE AND HIS SPEECHES.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the speeches of Mr. Arabindo Ghose were laid before the court as evidence against him in the Alipore conspiracy case; that the judge who tried that case took those speeches into his consideration and declared in his judgment that those speeches in themselves seemed to advocate nothing more than the regeneration of his country and that Mr. Ghose was acquitted; and whether, hav eregard to these facts, his Majesty's Government will direct the release of Mr. Achyutkar, who has been sentenced to fifteen months hard labour for republishing the speeches of Mr. Ghose in his newspaper.

Master of Elibank: The charge against the person referred to was that he disseminated seditious matter. It was tried by an Indian Judge. The sentence was taken on appeal to the highest Court of Appeal in the province. That Court upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence. An "obiter dictum" by the sessions Judge in the Alipore conspiracy case, who was careful to state that he was concerned with the question whether a charge of sedition could be laid at Mr. Ghose's door in respect of his speeches, is not relevant in regard to the decision of a Judge of equal rank in Nagpore, upheld, so far as the establishment of the charge of sedition was concerned, by the highest tribunal of the province.

THE POLICE AND THE MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whatever the inquiry instituted by the Government of India into the conduct of the police officials condemned by the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore appeal, on June 1, has been concluded; if so, with what result; and whether the Police officers in question are still in the service of the Government.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet heard whether the inquiry has been concluded.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the finding by the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore appeal that a confession of guilt was extorted by the police from one of the accused by keeping him for many days in solitary confinement in a condemned cell, in breach of the law, and waking him up every three hours, and threatening his father with pains and penalties if his son did not confess, and in view of the evidence contained in this and other recent judical utterances of the existence of the practice of the police, condemned by Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission, of extorting evidence by illegal pressure of various kinds, the Government of India will consider the need for thorough reforms in the methods of investigating crime.

Master of Elibank: Perhaps I may reply to this question by referring the hon. member to the very full statement that I made on the subject last Tuesday. I do not feel that I have anything either to add or to modify. The Government of India keep the matter constantly before them, and any case of such practices that may be established against the police is met by severe punishment of the guilty persons.

DUTY ON OPIUM IN THE MALAY STATES.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the rate of duty on opium in the Federated Malay States has been raised to 1,200 dols. or to 1,260 dols. a chest, as the figures are differently given on pages 8 and 39 of the Report of the Resident General for 1908; and what is the sterling value of this duty.

Col. Seely: The rate of duty on opium in the Federated Malay States has been raised to 1,200dols. a chest. The rate of 1,260 dols. quoted by my hon. friend is in all probability a printer's error. A duty of 1,200 dols. a chest is equivalent at the present rate of exchange to £140.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the fact that by the law of England all persons imprisoned for offences of a seditious nature are entitled to be treated as first-class misdemeanants; and whether, in view of the number of British subjects in India who have, within the last two years, been sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for seditious writing or speaking, he will consult the Government of India on the advisability of assimilating the treatment of Indian prisoners in such cases to that adopted in England.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has the question under his consideration.

THE GODIVARI HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has since August 11 of the present year received any information to the effect that it is proposed to reopen the question of transferring the headquarters of the Godivari district from Coconada to Rajahmundry.

Master of Elibank: The answer is in the negative. A reply has not yet been received to the inquiry made in consequence of the question asked by my hon. friend on August 11th.

WHIPPING AS A GOAL PUNISHMENT.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India If he can state the total number of cases in which whipping has been inflicted as a gaol punish in each province in India during the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Master of Elibank: The figures are as follows:—

	1906	1907	1908
Madras	19	40	52
Bombay	100	108	108
Bengal	113	88	116
Eastern Bengal and Assam	58	52	45
United Provinces	91	97	77
Punjab	66	63	70
Central Provinces	86	86	100
Burma	129	121	124
North-West Frontier Provinces	7	2	2
	668	652	694

INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Mr. George Gooch asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the event of farther deportations being at any time resorted to, the India Government will allow all or some of the opportunities of proving innocence which the new Egyptian law affords suspected persons before they are placed under police supervision.

Capt. Norton, who replied said: The Secretary of State can give no pledge to alter or amend the Regulation of 1818, if necessity for resort to it should unfortunately arise.

THE INDIAN REFORMS AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

Representation to Lord Morley.

The existing situation in respect to the claims of the Indian Mahomedans to secure effective participation in the extension of electoral power about to be conferred on the Indian peoples is reviewed in a representation submitted to the Under Secretary of State for India for the consideration of Lord Morley by the All-India Moslem League, London branch. The representation is submitted in response to requests made to the committee from all parts of India in accordance with resolutions passed by the Indian branches, and with the full concurrence of the president of the central organisation, his Highness the Aga Khan, who is at present on the Continent.

Though direct official information has not been forthcoming, the committee understand that the amended proposals of the Government of India recently laid before the Secretary of State, so far as Moslem representation is concerned, generally follow the plan briefly outlined in the Viceroy's telegram of May 2, quoted by Lord Morley in the Upper House two days later, and subsequently published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 4652]. This scheme, it is observed, was condemned with striking unanimity by all responsible exponents of Mussulman opinion as failing to constitute an adequate and satisfactory fulfilment of the pledges specifically made by the Secretary of State on February 23 last, that the Mahomedan demands of election of their own representatives to the councils in all stages, and the grant of a number of seats in excess of their actual numerical proportion in the population, would be met to the full. Gratification is expressed that an assurance has since been officially given, in a letter from the Secretary to the Home Department, dated Simla, July 22, that the Viceroy's telegram "referred solely to the electorates proposed for the enlarged councils, and not to municipalities and district boards, regarded as local administrative bodies."

The text of the representation has already appeared in our columns.

ADDRESS BY MR. SYED ALI IMAM.

At Cambridge on Oct. 4 Mr. Syed Ali Imam addressed a public meeting on the political position of the Indian Mahomedans. The Mayor presided, and was supported by prominent residents of the town and University, and also by Mr. Syed Mahmud, hon. joint secretary of the Moslem League in London, and Mr. Abdul Aziz, member of the Moslem League Committee.

Mr. Ali Imam pointed out that the Mahomedans were a distinct class in India, and that by tradition, religion, race, and even largely by social observances they were a community by themselves. The value of the Mahomedans of India was also considerably advanced by their Pan-Islamic relations. These considerations impelled the Mahomedans of India to claim at the hands of the British Government the recognition of their political importance—a recognition that was necessary to counterbalance the disadvantage of their being in a numerical minority in India. The deputation of the Mahomedans to Simla about three years ago resulted in a Viceregal pronouncement by Lord Minto which admitted the political importance of the Mahomedans, rendering preferential treatment to them as a necessary and just measure. Another authoritative pronouncement was made when Lord Morley, on the second reading of the India Council Bill, spoke in favour of meeting the claim of the political importance of the Mahomedans in full. The result would be the expansion of the Legislative Councils. With regard to the Imperial Legislative Council, the Mahomedans were given two great privilleges; they would have six out of twenty-five seats given to them on separate registers to be filled by such representatives as the Mahomedans alone chose to return. The Mahomedans would also have the right to participate in the mixed electorate. He had reason to believe that the Mahomedans would have a further privilege of filling two more seats by nomination over and above the six. Should they fail to capture any seat in the mixed elections he trusted the Mahomedans would not sulk but would gratefully accept the reforms as an instalment and make the best use of them. He hoped they would enter upon the new life in the spirit of co-operation and willingness which had been so wisely adverted to by Sir E. Norman Baker in his last Budget speech in the Bengal Council, when he urged the Indian Civil Service to accept the curtailment of their power under the new reforms with cheerfulness and to strive to render administration under the new system a great success. In conclusion Mr. Ali Imam pleaded earnestly for greater interest on the part of the British public in Indian affairs, stating that the Young Indian Party would not allow them to be indifferent. They wanted progress and advancement—not separation from England as members of one common and great empire to which it was their pride to belong. (Cheers.)

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE AND MR. GUPTA.

Addressing a meeting of the Victoria League at the house of Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, at Newland's Corner, near Guildford, on Oct. 2, Sir Charles Crosthwaite said that the proposal for giving the people of India representative government, or rather a taste of representative government, was bound to cause a good deal of trouble, both for the Government and for India. We were going too fast in this direction; the system of elections which was to be introduced was far in advance of the state of the country. It was like giving a baby a piece of beefsteak, and then wondering that it suffered from indigestion. Mr. Keir Hardie said he found the peasantry calling for self-government. He might as well have said he found monkeys calling for self-government. Certainly no peasant if he understood the thing at all would be such a fool as to call for government by his own class. The unrest of which we heard so much was caused by the small educated class, who were discontented, not because they wanted self government in our sense of the word, but because they wanted to take the place of the English officials and administer the country.

In reference to the above, Mr. K. G. Gupta, C.S.I., writes to the "Times," under date Oct 4:—"All those who are anxious to see good relations subsisting between England and her great Eastern dependency must deplore the language that was used and the sentiments that were given expression to by Sir Charles Crosthwaite at a drawing-room meeting on Saturday last, of which a short account appears in your issue of this morning. The game of belittling the educated Indians and casting wanton aspersions on their motives has been long played out; and as for likening the Indian peasants to monkeys, it is easy to retort that, except to the typical Anglo-Indian well seasoned with the bureaucratic salt, they will, in point of capacity and intelligence, compare not unfavourably with similar classes in any other part of the world. Whether the reforms which a far-seeing and sympathetic Secretary of State has introduced will succeed or not the future will show; but is it wise or patriotic to add to the existing tension by employing offensive epithets, especially at a time when everyone, from the Viceroy downwards, is nobly striving his best to established good feeling beteewn the rulers and the ruled?"

In reply to Mr. Gupta's remarks Sir Charles Crosthwaite writes to the "Times":—"In the "Times" there is a paragraph headed 'Sir Charles Crosthwaite on India, in which Mr. Gupta criticises some observations which I made to a meeting of a branch of the Victoria League. I had been asked to speak on India in its modern aspect. The report of my speech on which Mr. Gupta's criticism is based consisted of two or three sentences which appear to have taken the reporter's ear. The gist of what I said was that, although India in its material aspect had been modernised by railways, telegraphs, and a good postal system, yet the great mass of the people outside the influence of Western education were little changed in social and religious customs and habits of thought. I was careful to explain that, although they were still ignorant and superstitious, yet they were to be admired and respected for their goodness, charitableness, and other great qualities. The comparison to which Mr. Gupta took exception was not made in the sense he has given to it. I said that the vast bulk of the population did not desire self-government and did not know what it meant; that when a member of Parliament, Mr. Keir-Hardie, for example, threw a comprehensive glance over India, and said the peasantry were calling out for self-government, he might have said with equal truth that he had found the monkeys calling out for it. It never occurred to me that I might be understood to be disparaging the people. I did not belittle or intend to belittle Mr. Gupta's educated compatriots. But I said and say that those who are crying loudly for self-government do not use the term in the sense in which it is commonly used in this country. What they desire is to take the places of Englishmen in the administration while maintaning the form of government, and while maintaining also the British garrison, without which they know they could not hope to retain power. I apologise sincerely to Mr. Gupta and anyone else to whom the report of my words may have given pain."

SIR COURTENAY ILBERT ON INDIAN LAW.

Opening a course of lectures on "Indian Institutions and Conditions" at the London School of Economics on October 4, Sir Courtenary Ilbert gave a resume of the history of Indian law. Sir Courtenay recommended those going through the course to study the first four volumes of the new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" and also the report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation. He proceeded to describe the circumstances in which the earliest British administrators in India prescribed recognition of the indigenous personal law of the country, and in which it was subsequently found necessary to modify its application. In our own day the net result of the great activity of the Indian Legislatures had been to substitute for a considerable body of indigenous law and custom, for much judge-made law embodied in judicial decisions, and for a great number of fragmentary and long-winded regulations, a body of statute law which was fairly systematic and compact, and which was based mainly on English, not on Indian, principles. Of the indigenous law the part which had been least affected though it had not been left wholly untouched by legislation was that family law which was specially safeguarded by Warren Hastings's plan of 1772.

We in England were sometimes tempted to take a pessimistic view of Indian problems, and to fear that they were too difficult to be soluble by human ingenuity or human energy. Perhaps the best corrective of that frame of mind was to take an historical survey of Indian institutions, and to consider what had been done in the past as an encouragement for what could be done in the future. In the discharge of the magnificent work which the British Government in India had done it had conducted experiments which from the student's point of view, deserved the most careful examination and comparison with the legislative and executive action of other States, and, from the statesman's point of view, involved the exercise to an exceptional degree of a combination of courage and caution. The Government of India was often criticised, but it could stand criticism. If its record was surveyed as a whole by a competent and impartial critic, the conclusion to which he would come was that it was the most gigantic and, in many respects, the most successful experiment in the art of government that the world had ever seen.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

There is a romantic tinge in the persistent rumour that the ex-Grand Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai, is to be recalled to public service. Whether or not this rumour becomes a fact, and the wish of not a few is realized there is enough to indicate that there is a consciousness in Peking of China's great lack of leaders as well as a desire to roll coming misfortunes and complaints on to the shoulders of another. The suggestion of recall has not emanated from the people or the native Press; it has come apparently, from the inner circle that surrounds the Throne. Na Tung, Grand Secretary, Grand Councillor and Waiwupu Minister, seems to have fathered the idea in approaching the Prince Regent. This is the proper source. The Waiwupu has of late been groping in devious paths and sinking deeper into the slough of despond. The Censorate and the Press have denounced this body as a company of incapables, and have especially cast ridicule on H. E. Liang Tun-yen, a former but apparently unfinished pupil of Yuan Shih-kai, who has tried to act as President under aggravating and perplexing conditions. As for H. E. Na Tung, he has seen enough in the Waiwupu and the Grand Council to be convinced that help, strength and determinatton are needed, that a Chinese rather than a Manchu should be called into both these official departments, and naturally enough, remembering past events, that it might be worth while to summon Yuan Shih-kai. Present complications with Japan and the recent series of negotiations all lead back to the Peking Convention with Japan of 1905. In so far as it was Yuan Shih-kai who was the principal negotiator of that compact, which he kept secret from a critical world, his presence would be thought of and might possibly be desired, during the subsequent negotiations of this year. It is probably more on account of Manchurian conundrums than any other matter that the recall of Yuan Shih-kai has been proposed and that a show of sound reason could be found for the suggestion that has been made to the Prince Regent.

What is the real feeling or the wish of the Prince Regent concerning Yuan Shih-kai, it would be hard for any one to imagine. That he is placed in an awkward position in being required to admit the suggestion and to make a decision "pro" or "con," will be recognized by all. That the Prince Regent was actuated in dismissing Yuan Shih-kai by a desire to revenge himself for the sake of his brother, the late Emperor, appears beyond dispute: and to his Highness' way of thinking, no doubt, such a course of action was fully justified by the part that Yuan played in the "coup d'etat" of 1898. Ability, administrative capacity, energy and will-power, grasp of a constitutional system of government, and familiarity with foreign questions, together with the desirable inclination to make up his mind and to dispatch business—all this is acknowledged with reference to Yuan Shih-kai; but the thought that will doubtless weigh with the Prince Regent is whether, in view of the past, he will be able to trust him in the future. That the ex-Grand Councillor would be loyal to the welfare of the Empire cannot be doubted: and if the Prince Regent has any measure of disinterestedness in him, that is the consideration that will carry the day. For the Chinese to turn about-face, and to meet as friends after offence to each other, is a qualification that must be born in a man not made. For the Prince Regent, however, to restore one who has been dismissed and even to take him into closer confidence, is quite possible. Yuan Shih-kai was merely allowed to return home to nurse a crippled foot; why not welcome him back, if his recovery is complete? After all, the recall will be a case of emergency, of the last alterative. The Prince Regent, bewildered by the complexity of difficult problems and frightened by the diminution of capable advisers by the revelation of China without a leader, may see that his only help, and the only hope of the Manchu Throne is to place power again in the hands of Yuan Shih-kai, and so revive the country from her unfortunate position. The dismissal was sufficient punishment for Yuan's having turned from the late Emperor, in loyalty to the late Empress Dowager; it is now safe to summon him back, to let bygones be bygones, with no complication as to the future. Furthermore, the new Emperor was chosen by the late Empress Dowagar, not so much, in all probability, because he was of the same family as the late Emperor, as because his mother—wife of the Prince Regent—was daughter of the late Grand Secretary, Jung Lub, special favourite and powerful Minister of the Empress Dowager. Since the selection was thus made, the Prince Regent may observe a position of moderation, eager fer the preservation of the dynasty, but without partiality as to the late joint-ruler. To recall Yuan Shih-kai is a perfectly feasible thing for the Prince Regent to do, for the good of the country.

The answer of Yuan Shih-kai is to be conjectured in a different way. His telegrams sent some days ago to Grand Councillor Na Tung, if we may believe the Chinese newspapers, show that he is fully conscious of the difficulties which the Government has encountered since his retirement, hinting that these are due to the incapacity of others, and that he is not at all keen to risk his reputation in the attempt to settle up the difficulties that have arisen. His words are a fore warning of impending calamity. If an Imperial command should come for him to assume office again, he could had hardly decline; but no doubt there will be a fairly clear understanding as to his future powers, before an Edict is issued. He will not be returning to less power than he had before; he will assure himself of larger freedom of action; so much so that the Prince Regent may well hesitate in making a reconciliation, knowing that his own subordination will be embrace in the act of recall. Yuan Shih-kai's great ambition, and it may fairly be added his great abilities, will not allow him to be less than he was before, with less chance for success; he must have more power, with a reasonable prospect of gaining laurels for brilliant achievement. The decision to be made will have far-reaching result.—"H. C. Herald."

"TRUE TEMPERANCE"—AND THE TRUTH.

Dr. John Pollen and Mr. Gokhale.

The following letter appears in "India" of October 1:—

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to a speech which Dr. J. Pollen delivered some time ago at Bermondsey Vestry House on "True Temperance," and a summary of which has appeared in the "Bombay Gazette." In this speech Dr. Pollen is reported to have said:—

Veracity was not the strong point of the Extreme Teetotaller or Prohibitionist Party either in England or in India. In illustration of this, he alluded to the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale's presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Poona Temperance Society, and showed how misleading it was. He declared it was saddening to find a member of the Viceroy's Council defaming the Indian Government and making such palpably distorted assertions as that "Poona and Ahmednagar had been before the advent of the British, entirely free from intoxicating drinks"; that "the consumption of country spirit alone had risen from zero to nearly two hundred thousand gallons a year"; that the number of cases of drunkenness had risen from five or six to fifteen or sixteen hundred a year in Poona; and that there was absolutely no liquor-shop in Poona in 1861, whereas under the protection of the British Abkari Department this city had become one of the most intemperate in the whole Presidency. Surely, said Dr Pollen, a man of Mr. Gokhale's ability and experience must know that intoxicating drinks have been used in Poona and Ahmednagar from time immemorial, and that the apparent increases which he attempts to twist to the discredit of the British Government, are due to more correct record and to the checking of smuggling combined with orderly and systematically repressive Abkari administration.

Every one of the statements made by me is based on official records of the Government itself, and it is amazing that Dr. Pollen, who was Excise Commissioner in Bombay for some years, should exhibit such ignorance of these records. Has Dr. Pollen never seen Mr. C. W. Bell's Report on Abkari in the Deccan of 1869, or Mr. Elphinstone's Report on the Territories conquered from the Peshwa, submitted in 1820, or the famous Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State of 1890, regarding Excise Administration? Had he consulted these authorities he would not have rashly taken it upon himself to contradict facts which are really beyond controversy. Mr. Bell, in his report says:

Nowhere do the old record contain a remark from which it can be concluded that the sale of liquor was absolutely prohibited, except in the Subhas of Poona and Nuggur. In these places spirits could be obtained only from the Government stores for medicinal purposes, on production of a certificate countersigned by one of the Peshwa's officers. In the camps, outside these towns however, spirit-shops were allowed to be established for the convenience of the soldiery. The old records further show that though the revenue derived from spirits was never large, yet such as it was, it continued increasing until the fall of dynasty. It must, however, in justice be conceded that at that time drunkenness was scarcely ever heard of. . . . Establishment of shops in the city of Poona took place in 1861 at the desire of the military authorities.

Mr. Elphinstone's testimony is as follows:—

Abkari, which is so important with us, did not yield above ten thousand rupees. The use of spirituous liquors was forbidden in Poona and discouraged everywhere else. The effect of this system on the sobriety of the people is very conspicuous. . . . . Drunkenness, the peculiar vice of the lower orders, is almost unknown in the Mahratta country, which has thence a decided superiority in morals over the old provinces. It arises from the discouragement of the sale of spirituous liquors, and as the revenue from that source is insignificant, we should probably do well to prohibit it altogether.

The Government of India's Despatch of 1890 states:—

The records of the earliest days of the Peshwa's rule in what is now the Bombay Presidency, do not show that any revenue was derived by the State from the sale of spirits. But there are entries in the accounts of the middle of the eighteenth century, showing that taxes were levied on the manufacture and vend of spirits in certain villages and subdivisions. . . . There is record of total prohibition in two districts only, Poona and Nuggur, and in them the prohibition would appear to have been confined to the two cities only.

The latest Abkari Report for this Presidency shows that last year the consumption of country spirits in the Poona District was 192,000 gallons u.p., of which the city and cantonment of Poona consumed 152,000 gallons u.p. Again, it will be seen from the Report of the Indian Excise Committee that in 1905 the number of convictions for drunkenness in Poona was 1,335. For last year the official figures were 1,655. On the other hand, we have Mr. Chaplain, Commissioner in the Deccan, stating in 1822 that "the collector (of Poona) is of opinion that not half a dozen cases in the course of the year originate in intoxication." Finally, a reference to page 28 of the Abkari Report for 1907-8 of this presidency will show that the consumption per head in the city of Poona is now fully equal to that of Bombay, and exceeds the consumption in all other towns in the presidency except Thana (with Bandra and Bassein) and Bhusaval.

Some time ago it was announced in the papers that the East India Association of London has appointed a Committee to issue leaflets from time to time to correct misrepresentations about British rule proceeding from the Indian side and that Dr. Pollen was one of the members. May I venture to suggest to the genial doctor that after his performance at Bermondsey Vestry House the least he can do is to make room on the Committee for some one who will handle facts more carefully.

G. K. GOKHALE.

Poona, September 9.

Dr. Pollen replied as follows:

Sir,—In reply to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's letter which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, will you allow me to explain that my remarks on "True Temperance" at Barmondsey Vestry House were mainly directed against the malignant lie that the British Government had found India sober and made it drunk. I denounced this statement as an atrocious falsehood, and incidentally deprecated the misleading nature of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's assertions that Poona and Ameduagar had been, before the advent of the British, entirely free from intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Gokhale's reply is that his statements are based on official records and are incontravertible, and he proceeds to quote Elphinstone's report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa (submitted in 1820,) and C. W. Bell's report on Akbari in the Deccan in 1869. (Both these reports have been well known to me since my official boyhood.) These official documents, Mr. Gokhale maintains, prove his statement. But they do no such thing. They merely affirm that the sale of liquor was at one time prohibited in Nuggur and Poona and bear witness to the comparative sobriety of the Maharattas. But we know from experience of Prohibitation States in America and in our Colonies that the prohibitation of sale often means the reverse of cessation of drinking. If this be true of prohibition in lands into which liquor has to be imported what must have been the state of affairs in places like Poona and Nuggur where private brewing and distilling could be effected and intoxicants produced simply by keeping a pot of toddy standing for a few hours or by steaming a handful of 'Mhowra" over a slow fire to say nothing of the exorberance of intoxicating drugs, known to India from time immemorial. No! Mr. Gokhale will find it hard to prove that I am wrong in holding that more correct records, the repression of illicit distillation and of smuggling, and the doing away with "vested interests" in the liquor trade, combined with increased population and increased prosperity, have had more to do with the apparent increases of which he complains than he imagines.

At any rate I don't yield one inch to my friend, Mr. Gokhale, in my earnest desire to help the cause of Temperance! Even as Abkari Commissioner I was always on the side of True Temperance and deprecated intemperate statements as to the aims and objects of our Abkari Administration in Bombay. That policy, so far as I had any influence, was always directed to the discouragement of excessive drinking and I fought fiercely against the Madras System, because I feared it might militate against best interests of Temperance and tend to encourage undue competition and consumption. The Bombay policy has been to enlist honourable Indian gentlemen of position in the regulation and direction of the Native Liquor Traffic, to repress smuggling, and to protect consumers against adulteration and other malpractices on the part of the vendor. To put a stop to the Liquor Traffic altogether would be perfectly impossible in a country like India in which intoxicants of various kinds have been known and used, in spite of religious and other prohibitions, from time immemorial.—I have, &c.,

POLLEN, C.I.E.

3, Victoria Street, London, 5th October.

P.S.—Perhaps I may be allowed to refer the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to Mr. S. N. Mitra, who at pages 95 and 123 of his "Indian Problems," says:—

"It must be admitted as an incontestable axiom, that it is the duty of all well-wishers of India to do their best to minimize the evils of drink; but it is not necessary for this purpose, to try to prove that Indians were a perfectly sober people before the advent of the British into India.

"Such an attempt would hardly be honest, and it would certainly fail, for truth cannot be long hidden. Long centuries before the British set foot on the Indian shores; long before the Moslem invaders thought of Hindustan; long before Alexander the Great dreamt of the riches of the Gangetic valley, the Indian had been used to the exhilarating effects of drinks. The boast is often made, in the columns of newspapers and on public platforms, that India was civilized at a time when some of the foremost nations of to-day were but savages roaming in primeval forests, clothed in the skins of wild animals and cutting one another's throats. If this is true, it is equally so that, while sages were propounding on the banks of the Ganges philosophies which still command the admiration of the Western world, other classes of the population were indulging in drink as a sort of 'Religious duty.' Wine, 'which cheereth God and man, was used in India from time immemorial. It was drunk, and drunk freely, at sacrificial feasts; and on noteworthy occasions the use of wine was the chief feature, as at the ancient Somarasa offering of the old Aryans, when the gods were honoured by bowls of the precious draught which 'heals the sick, inspires the poet, and makes the poor believe that all his wants are satisfied!'

"To sum up. Quotations have been given from both sacred and secular Sanskrit literature in support of the statement that spirituous liquor and drinking were common in the Hindu period. Though the Koran strictly prohibits the use of wine, the unsolicited testimony of Moslem historians is forthcoming to the effect that not only wine was used, but was actually abused during the Mahomedan period of Indian history. If further evidence were wanted, it is available in the narratives of the three foreign travellers and an Englishman, who personally lived with Jehangir, and, when writing his account, had not dreamt that his countrymen would be the conquerers of India. It is clear that Indians from time immemorial made their own wine, used it always, abused it occasionally, and imported it from Persia whenever they could afford the luxury, so that England did not teach India to drink."

J. P.

BASSEIN MURDER CASE.

Further Evidence.

Yesterday, at Thana, Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., Joint Sessions Judge and a jury resumed the hearing in the case in which the Rev. J. B. Fernandez, Bernandine Bening Leao and Kondia Goma stood charged with the murder of the Very Rev. Olympio D'Souza Vicar-Vara of Bassein. Mr. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. S. J. Welinkar instructed by Mr. D. G. Ferreira, solicitor and Mr. Espejance, Pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. Pathare appeared for the second accused while Mr. Vaidya was for the third. The Court was overcrowded by Native Christians from all parts of Salsette.

Jacin Jao Gonsalves, a farmer, examined by Mr. Pradhan said he knew the deceased and the first accused for the last five years. Witness knew of his personal knowledge that they were not on good terms. Witness had seen them quarrelling once four months ago. Witness learnt of the death of the deceased at about half-past five in the morning and went to the spot where he saw a number of people. Witness had the benches placed on the trail on the road and on the pavement in the compound where there were blood-stains. The police came there about eight o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar witness said the deceased was not

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith Summoned to Balmoral.

LONDON, October 8.

The Prime Minister left London on the evening of Oct. 5 for Balmoral, in response to a summons from the King. Mr. Asquith spoke in the House of Commons soon after seven o'clock, and immediately afterwards hurried away to his official residence whence he proceeded to King's Cross to catch the night express for the North. Mr. Asquith's departure from London when the discussion on the first schedule of the Finance Bill was in full swing gave rise to much speculation in the Lobby. Following as it does on the visits to his Majesty of Lord Rosebery and Lord Cawdor, it is naturally regarded as having a bearing which may prove highly important of the Finance Bill.

The "Press Association" states that the news of Mr. Asquith's visit to Balmoral naturally caused great excitement in the Parliamentary Lobby, and there were many speculations as to its bearing on the political situation, and especially on the fate of the Budget. Following the visit to the King of Lord Rosebery and of Lord Cawdor, who ranks very high in the councils of the Unionist Party in the House of Lords, it was regarded as an event of the greatest significance. The first hint received by members was given in Mr. Redmond's speech, in moving his amendment. The Irish leader mentioned that he was aware the Prime Minister desired to speak early, as he had other engagements.

Another correspondent of the "Press Association" says the Prime Minister's visit to the King can hardly be regarded as a sudden one, seeing that an intimation was given as far back as Friday night (Oct. 1) to the various members of the Cabinet that the usual weekly meeting would be held on the 6th instead of on the 6th. That the visit is one of considerable importance, however, is evident from the fact that, were this not the case, the audience would probably have been deferred until Tuesday in next week, when the King will have returned to London.

Mr. Asquith, arrived at Aberdeen on Oct. 6 on his way to Balmoral. He breakfasted at the station refreshment rooms, and left for Ballater by the 8.5 Deeside train. Mr. Asquith arrived at Ballater just before ten o'clock, and left immediately for Balmoral Castle, where he had an audience of the King.

The Prime Minister, who was travelling under the name of "Mr. Herbert," was not allowed to finish his journey to Balmoral unmolested. When the Deeside train stopped at Aboyne, a woman travelling in a compartment near that occupied by Mr. Asquith got out and, rushing to the carriage where the Prime Minister sat reading a newspaper, put her face close to the window and shouted, "Give votes to women!" Two detectives seized her and held her until the train moved off, when she again shouted, "Votes for women!" The Prime Minister never looked up from his newspaper.

Mr. Asquith (telegraphs a Ballater correspondent) was out walking on the 6th in the Balmoral policies, from which the public meantime are rigorously excluded, with two gentlemen, one of whom was Lord James of Hereford. The King was not out during the forenoon. It is expected that immediately following the return of the Prime Minister to London, a meeting of the Cabinet will be held, at which the whole parliamentary situation will be reviewed in the light of recent events, and arrangements made for bringing the session to a close. The King, it is understood, will only remain for a brief period in London before proceeding to New-market, so that it is quite possible that on his return from Scotland he may have a further consultation with the Premier.

A report, which was widely circulated on the 6th, that Lord Lansdowne would proceed to Balmoral at the end of the week, is, the "Times" understands, untrue.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Members who went to the House early on Oct. 6, heard the welcome announcement that there is to be a short interval for relaxation and recuperation before autumn merges into winter. The announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question put by Mr. Balfour in a matter-of-fact way. Mr. Lloyd George, after repeating that the Government hoped to dispose of the Committee stage of the Finance Bill before the adjournment of the House that night and to take up the Development Bill next day, said that if the third reading of this measure were not obtained this week, Monday (Oct. 11) could be devoted to the Bill. But as soon as it should have been read a third time the Government would propose an adjournment until Oct. 18, so that members might have adequate time in which to consider the amendments put down for the report stage of the Finance Bill. The first order on the day when the House reassembled would be the London Elections Bill, which would come on for consideration on report. The consideration of the Finance Bill would begin on Tuesday, the 19th.

The right hon. gentleman's statement was listened to with the greatest attention, but there were no cheers. Mr. Balfour thought there would be no difficulty preventing the completion of the Committee stage of the Finance Bill at that sitting, it being understood that an opportunity would be given at a later stage for a discussion on the tobacco duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once assured the leader of the Opposition that an opportunity would be found if these duties could not be dealt with before the rising of the House. He also intimated that if the motion for the third reading of the Development Bill should not be disposed of to-day (Oct. 8) there might, for the general convenience, be a Saturday sitting. Replying to Mr. A. Henderson, the right hon. gentleman said that he did not imagine the arrangement he proposed would have the effect of prolonging the session. The Government had made many promises in Committee on the Finance Bill and ought to have full time to consider the amendments which they would propose before putting them down on the paper.

The "Times" says:—"We understand that the reasons why the Government have decided on an adjournment of the House of Commons for a week, are three in number. In the first place, the task of revising the Finance Bill in preparation for the report stage, and of collating the various and numerous amendments which have been promised on report with the actual provisions of the Bill, is a task for which at least a week has been found to be absolutely necessary. Neither the Government draftsman nor the Law officers can perform impossibilities. Few realise how numerous are the undertakings which have been given during the Committee stage of the Bill that points of importance should receive consideration or should form the subject of some alteration or concession. The endeavour will be made to put down as many as possible of the Government amendments to be moved on report on the day that the House adjourns, but it is not improbable that such amendments may require amendment after there has been a careful examination of the Bill as a whole, and in any case a further batch of amendments may be expected before the report stage is begun.

In the second place, during the interval which must now elapse between the Committee and report stages of the Finance Bill there is no business of moment with which the Government can proceed in the House of Commons. Neither the Housing and Town-Planning Bill nor the Irish Land Bill, as amended by the House of Lords, is yet available.

In the third place, the supporters of the Government are getting restive, and have asked for a holiday. The Government majorities have dropped to a low figure on several occasions lately, and it is felt that since the session must continue for at least another five or six weeks a little holiday would infuse vigour into the Ministerial ranks. In fixing the period of adjournment the Government have not been unmindful of the fact that a week elapsed between the Committee and report stages of the Finance Bill of 1894.

With regard to any action adverse to the Finance Bill which may be contemplated in the House of Lords, we understand that the Government take the highest ground, holding that the practice of the Constitution gives to the House of Commons the power of the purse. They are in no way inclined to any compromise on this question.

THE BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

On October 4 the House dealt with the licensing duties. Mr. Younger proposed the reduction of the license duty on the distillation of spirits from the sliding scale to a uniform tax of £10. Mr T M Healy who strongly supported the proposal, described the action of the Government as "Free Trade run Mad." It was urged on behalf of the Government that the new duty would only amount to a tenth of a penny per gallon, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain reported [illegible] Government was unwilling to yield to pressure from the foreigner and to abandon the Home manufacturer. On a division the Government had only a majority of 35. Mr. Younger also moved for a reduction of the license duty on the rectification of spirits. Mr. Healy expressing astonishment that the Government held to this duty while hastening to abandon the duty on cider, Mr Balfour said that the explanation was that cider affected a large number of persons and the rectification only a few. That was the principle of the Budget. The Government secured a majority of 42 on this amendment and 61 on another by Mr. Younger for the fixing of the brewers' license duty at a uniform sum of £1, on which Mr. John Redmond made an appeal to the Government for the small brewer. The cider-maker's license duty was struck out. An attempt by Mr. Dillon to reduce the scale of duties to be paid by distillers was unsuccessful, as was a proposal by Mr. Redmond to reduce the brewers' license scale.

The subject of on-license duties was discussed on Oct. 5. An amendment proposed by Mr. George Faber to eliminate the prop sal in Schedule I, that publicans' spirit licenses should be liable to duty equal to half the annual value of the licenced premises, and to substitude for all publicans' spirit licences the minimum duty payable under Scale 3 of the Bill, was supported by Mr. S. Roberts, Mr. Belloc, Mr. Scott-Dickson, and Mr. Goulding, and opposed by Mr. Herbert Samuel on behalf of the Government. Mr Balfour, in a vigorous speech, supported the Amendment, which was rejected by 191 votes to 142—a Government majority of 49. Mr. John Redmond having moved an amendment to provide that in Ireland the duty should be equal to one-third of the annual value of the licensed premises instead of one-half, Mr. Asquith said the Government would be disposed to accept a proposal for a fixed minimum of £5 as regards houses in areas with a population not exceeding 10,000, with a fixed duty of £7. 10s. in urban areas with a population of more than 10,000. Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by 196 votes to 64.

On Oct. 6 consideration was resumed of the provision of Schedule I, that the duty on beer house licenses should be one-third of the annual value, subject to the specified minimum scale. Mr. S. Roberts moved an amendment substituting a more lenient scale which was supported by Mr. Balfour and defeated by 178 votes to 61. Sir S. Evans moved to add to the schedule a proviso that in Ireland "in areas which are not urban areas and in urban areas with a population of less than 10,000" the minimum duty on fully licensed houses should be 5 and on beer-houses £3 10s. and in urban areas with a population of 10,000 and upwards £7 10s. and £4. Mr. Campbell strongly opposed the amendment and Mr. Leif Jones declared his intention of voting against it. The amendment was carried by 246 votes to 74, after which new scales of duties on the off-licenses of spirit retailers, beer retailers and wine retailers were inserted in the Bill at the instance of Mr. Samuel.

COMING ELECTION.

Belief in an early general election—whatever the fate of the Budget—is openly expressed by prominent Radicals in touch with what may be called the moderate section of the Cabinet.

According to Lobby gossip, a Cabinet Minister, asked by a member whether a general election is probable, answered with a laugh: "Well, you had better get ready."

A suggestion which is said to be obtaining favour among many Unionists who shrink from the idea of a constitutional crisis is that the Lords might consent to pass the Budget with a strong protest, and a declaration of their own powers in the case of money Bills, on the understanding that the opinion of the electors would be taken at an early date.

Mr. Burns, it is stated, is emphatically of opinion that the Lords will not reject the Budget. The same view is shared by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the "Standard" says.

The management of the business of the House of Commons is now directed towards making it easy to bridge over the gulf between the "rejection period," if the course of rejection by the Lords should be adopted, and January. Therefore, the Finance Bill will go to the Lords at a date when it would not be difficult to prolong the final proceedings before dissolution so as to make it an automatic necessity for the general election to take place in January.

THE CITY PETITION.

About 4,000 signatures have been attached to the petition which the City branch of the Budget Protest League is preparing for presentation to the House of Lords, urging that body to "take such action as will ensure an opportunity being afforded to the nation to express their wishes on such far-reaching changes before they are passed into law."

Mr. Charles Charleton, chairman of the City Committee of the Budget Protest League, has stated that signatures are being extensively added in all directions. "We are even receiving applications for copies from the provinces," he observed, "but I have written to the applicants, impressing upon them the fact that this is purely a City petition. A great effort is being made by the Radical Press to belittle the movement. All I have to say about that is that their mendacity is in proportion to their 'funk,' and the large number of signatures obtained in this short time is a sufficient answer in itself. The petition is meeting with support from every quarter, and when it goes up to the House of Lords it will be very comprehensive and representative."

Referring to the petition, to which the name of Lord Rothschild's firm is affixed, the "Daily News" says it is stated in quarters likely to be extremely well informed on the point that while the firm may desire the result sought in the petition and wish to have the Finance Bill thrown out, Lord Rothschild himself is averse to such a course. His position is said to be that it would be better to allow the bill to pass rather than have an election on it as he, like so many more, is impressed with the belief that the Government would secure a majority in the country. A few months hence, he considers, with a fight on any other question than the Finance Bill, the Tories will secure a majority, in which case they will be able to deal with all the features in the present Budget which they regard as objectionable.

LORD ROSEBERY AND BIRMINGHAM.

Lord Rosebery has declined to address a meeting in Birmingham on the Budget. A requisition was sent by Birmingham business and professional men, and the following is Lord Rosebery's reply to the request:—

"Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, Sept. 30, 1909.

Sir,—On arriving here yesterday I found the requisition from Birmingham, so remarkable in substance and form, which I shall always value and preserve. I only wish that it were in my power to comply with it, but under the present circumstances I do not propose to make any more speeches on the Budget.

I have done what I thought it my plain duty to do—that is, to lay before the country my responsible judgment on the financial policy of the Government. To that I have nothing to add, and from that I have nothing to subtract.

To make any more speeches of amplification and reply would simply involve my return to political controversy, from which I have long withdrawn, and to which I hope never to return, nor has anything happened to make that return either necessary or expedient.

Details, of course, change in this ever-varying Budget from day to day. It is not details, however, which matter, but the principles which underlie them.

As for the mere flatulence of personal abuse with which, in the main, my speech has been met, that soon blows itself harmlessly away.

I must, then with great gratitude and some regret decline your courteous invitation. Still, I do so with less reluctance than I should otherwise feel, for it seems to me that Birmingham has already been richly favoured in this controversy as being the chosen battleground of the two party chiefs.—I am, Sir, your respectfully,

(Signed) Rosebery."

The committee at their meeting expressed their regret that Lord Rosebery was unable to accept the invitation, and the secretary was instructed to call the Committee together again if circumstances should arise which rendered that step necessary. As Lord Rosebery remarked in his letter, "Under present circumstances I do not propose to make any more speeches on the Budget," the Committee will, if necessary, take another opportunity of renewing their invitation.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Sir E. Tennant presided on Oct. 6 at a meeting of the Council of the Liberal League at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to consider Lord Rosebery's resignation of the office of president. The proceedings were private. The following resolution, which was moved by Sir Robert Perks and seconded by Sir Clifford Cory, was unanimously adopted:—

"The Council accepts with profound regret the resignation of the President of the Liberal League, Lord Rosebery; and in doing so desires to record its deep gratitude for the invaluable services which Lord Rosebery has rendered in connection with the League, of which he was the founder and leader.

The following resolution, moved by Sir William Clegg and seconded by Mr. F. W. Maude, was also passed:—

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to take into consideration the position of the League occasioned by the resignation of Lord Rosebery, make such recommendations thereon for placing the League in a more durable and in a more efficient position, and such other recommendations thereon as may be considered necessary, and that a further meeting of this Council be called at as early a date as they may deem advisable.

MR. ASQUITH TO SPEAK AT BIRKENHEAD.

The Prime Minister has consented to address a meeting for Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., at Birkenhead on a date not yet definitely fixed.

LETTER FROM LORD SALISBURY.

At a Budget protest meeting held on Oct. 2, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Workmen's Council, a letter from Lord Salisbury was read, in which he said:—"I beg you will impress upon your members how vitally important it is to the prosperity of the country that the money which is used for its enterprise and industry and the payment of the wages of its workmen should not be seriously curtailed by the tax-gatherer. By all means let the wealthy be taxed but let us avoid if possible the heavy fine which the present Budget imposes upon capital indiscriminately, whether it is used for industry or for luxuries. Above all working men should resist any proposal to throw an arbitrary and overwhelming burden upon particular industries, such as the licensed trade and those connected with building land—a burden which must react unfavourably upon persons of all classes interested in them. These are some but by no means all of the objections which may be arrayed against the Finance Bill."

The resolution against the Budget was carried with great enthusiasm.

SIR J. GORST AND THE LORDS.

Sir John Gorst was the chief speaker at a Budget League demonstration held at Chippenham on Oct. 4. In moving the Budget League resolution, Sir John said all the discussion about the Budget was likely to be set on one side by a much bigger question—whether the House of Lords, the hereditary Chamber, or the House of Commons, elected by the people, was to manage the financial affairs of the nation. The real danger of the position was that the Opposition had got no leader. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour cleverly and adroitly kept at the head, but he did not lead. Lord Lansdowne had not the loyal support of the whole of the Opposition Lords. The only person on the opposition side who could lead was Mr. Chamberlain who led from his sick bed in Birmingham. He confessed that he was alarmed and terrified when he read Mr. Chamberlain's clearly stated recommendation to the House of Lords to throw out the Finance Bill. He (Sir John) knew that the leaders of the Conservative Party were terrified lest it might be thrown out, and they were doing all they could by writing to the newspapers to prevent the young Lords, ignorant of what their action would involve, from adopting that course. But if they did, he knew the Liberal Government would gain an enormous majority, because they would find on their side in a struggle of that kind many allies they had not now—men who valued the liberty and privileges of the House of Commons above any other political consideration. (Cheers.)

THE KING AND THE BUDGET.

HIS MAJESTY AS ADVISER.

LONDON, October 9.

In an interesting article which we quote the "Spectator" surmises that the King is advising his advisers and that this explains Mr. Asquith's visit to Balmoral. The fact is recalled that the late Queen in the closing years of her life frequently gave important advice to her Ministers.

Mr. John Redmond's cablegram to the Irish Party in the United States, in which he exultingly announced that the destruction of the House of Lords would remove the last obstacle to Home Rule, has been promptly followed by a significant speech from Mr. Winston Churchill. Speaking at the National Liberal Club last night he declared that the Government would effect "a national settlement with Ireland as we have made with South Africa." Another hint of the same kind was given by Mr. Birrell, who said last night that the time must come when Irish questions would be settled in Ireland. Ministers have thus pledged the Government definitely to Home Rule.

Mr. Churchill dealt at some length with the Budget, and proclaimed war to the knife against the House of Lords. There will be no compromise and no overtures, he said, on the Government's part.

To-day Mr. Lloyd-George delivers three speeches at Newcastle-on-Tyne, two in the afternoon and one at night. The Chancellor arrived there yesterday, well guarded by police.

In Bermondsey, where the lamented death of Dr. Cooper, M.P., has quite unexpectedly caused a vacancy, no political action will be taken by Unionist or Liberal organisations till the funeral has been held.

THE KING'S ADVICE.

In an article on the political situation the "Spectator" says:—

"We believe that the King is exercising a very important function of monarchy which has been developed in recent years. In former days Ministers used to advise the King, and as a rule he felt obliged, even when he disagreed, to follow their advice. At the same time there remained in the background a certain amount of resisting power. The King could say on occasion: 'I think your advice bad advice, and therefore I shall not follow it.'

"For the last hundred years and more, however, the advice tendered to the Sovereign, if Ministers have persisted in it, has been obligatory in its nature, subject, of course, to the fact that the Ministry might resign or even be dismissed and another substituted for it. As long as Ministers are Ministers their advice formally tendered and persisted in is final.

"But with this change has come another change of great importance. The King, entirely free from responsibility for his Ministers' acts, has taken to advising his advisers. The late Queen did this throughout the latter part of her reign, and the King has followed her example. Lord Salisbury stated this fact very plainly in his speech on the Queen's death.

"Ministers, of course, are not obliged to follow the King's advice, but they know if they reject it that they are rejecting advice which is certain to be sympathetic. The King is never partisan, and always exceedingly loyal to his Ministers, be their opinions what they may. They know also that his advice is never given light-heartedly, or with any arriere pensee and that it is advice of a very shrewd man of the world who hears all sides and judges with remarkable mental detachment.

"It is not to be supposed, of course, that the King is always fidgeting his Ministers with unasked advice as a rule. No doubt he would regard such action as savouring of unconstitutional interference. At moments of crisis and difficulty, however, and when it is very clear that advice to his advisers would be welcomed it is an open secret that such advice is given.

"It is possible, of course, that the public is mistaken in thinking that the present is one of these moments. On the whole however, we believe that popular judgment is right even though Mr. Asquith's apparently sudden visit to Balmoral was not sudden at all, but had been arranged a long time before, and even though the proposal for adjourning the Commons pending the printing of the Finance Bill was merely a coincidence, we cannot resist the belief that Mr. Asquith's presence at Balmoral as Minister in attendance and the lull in politics caused by the adjournment will be used by the King to see whether it is not possible to arrange some sort of give-and-take—we will not call it compromise—in regard to the Budget.

"We do not, of course, suggest that so experienced a man of the world as his Majesty is undertaking any task so dangerous or, indeed, so impossible as to suggest the terms himself. He could hardly do that without running the risk of getting involved in details of controversy. What he can do and what it would be strange if he were not doing is to inquire whether it would not be possible for the chiefs on both sides to agree upon some course of action which will avoid what in spite of their brave words both really desire to avoid—a bitter constitutional struggle."

"The Times" yesterday, in its political notes, states:—"The attempt which is being made in a certain portion of the Radical Press to make political capital out of Mr. Asquith's visit to the King is felt to be a grave impropriety in responsible quarters. There is no need to mention all the interests that may be prejudiced by the wild statements that are being made, but it may be pointed out that the interests of the Government themselves are being prejudiced by some thoughtless writers in the Radical Press.

"In the crisis which is believed to be impending the Government would found themselves on arguments which derive their weight from constitutional practice and precedent, and they do not desire to be supported by advocates of unconstitutional action. That hopes should be entertained by some Radicals that the King would fail to observe the constitutional proprieties in certain contingencies is noless extraordinary than that these hopes should be expressed in the form of assertions in the Press.

"For those who are thus prejudicing the political situation, it is felt, words have almost lost their meaning and thoughts their sequence. This form of political hysteria has hitherto been rare in this country. It is due to Ministerialists in the House of Commons to say that there are few among them who have any sympathy with these manifestations of political excitement."

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill, looking rather drawn and worried was the principal speaker at the dinner to Lord Loreburn at the National Liberal Club last night. He was most emphatic in his insistence that the Government would make no concessions to the House of Lords.

"In common with most of us who are here to-night," he said, "I hold that the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords would be a constitutional outrage. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that we are entitled at this stage to assume that such an outrage will be committed. We cannot credit such intentions even though we read them every day, brutally and blatantly affirmed by the powerful party Press.

"We are, however, bound to be fully prepared against all contingencies. (Hear, hear.) The necessary precautions must be taken, and that is being done. (Cheers). Put those who lightly estimate the crisis which would follow the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords must either be strangely ignorant of English history or of the British Constitution. Take away finance from the House of Commons, take complete control of financial business away from the representative assembly, and our whole system of Government—be it good, bad, or indifferent—will crumble to pieces. (Cheers.)

"The rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords—that is the claim of the non-elective and unrepresentative chamber to make and unmake Governments and the recognition of that claim by the country—would unquestionably mean that the House of Lords would become the source of origin of all political power under the Crown. (Hear, hear).

"Now that is a great quarrel on which we have been taught that the sword had been sheathed victoriously for ever—(cheers)—and that is the issue that is before us now. We do not intend to soften it in any way. (Prolonged cheers.) The Budget will leave the House of Commons in final form and no amendment by the House of Lords will be entertained. (Loud and continued applause.)

"I say to those who say that we want to see the Budget rejected that that is not true. As party men we cannot be blind to the great tactical advantage which such an event would throw upon us. We cannot pretend that our feelings in such an event would be feelings of melancholy. Our intentions are straightforward. We fear no conflict. We shall make no overtures to the House of Lords, and we shall accept no compromise. (Applause.)

"There are always errors of conception and partisanship in the human race, but allowing for these, could they not feel soberly and surely convince that on the main contested issues of the day—upon the need of social organisation, upon the relations between the two Houses of Parliament, upon the regulation and control of the liquor traffic, upon national settlement with Ireland such as we have made with Africa upon Free Trade upon the land, upon all of them separately and still more upon all of them together—could they not feel when they asked themselves in their most silent and reflective mood a sober conviction that on the whole, they held the larger truth?"

Lord Loreburn said the only alternative in the Budget to taxing wealth heavily was taxing poverty heavily. The country did not believe that they intended either to rob or cheat the people. The people believed that they wished to deal with social conditions in the best way they could.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol last night, said that the Irish Land Bill, which was now undergoing vivisection in the House of Lords, was as important as the Budget, yet outside Ireland nobody gave attention to it, and ignorance on it was almost as great in Parliament as out of it.

"The time must come when Irish questions would be relegated to Ireland, where they could be understood. The Lords, have set to work on the Irish Land Bill to make it a Bill of their own," said Mr. Birrell. "We will object to that. They are not responsible for the peace and prosperity and good order of Ireland. That is our job, and our job it will remain until we are turned out. (Applause.) Then they can come in with their noble schemes. The Lords can send us their amendments when the time comes and private conference can be suggested, but it is the Liberals' Bill and Liberals are going to have it." (Applause.) He believed, in spite of all the fuss, that the House of Lords would pass the Budget.

BERMONDSEY VACANCY.

The sudden death of Dr. George J. Cooper, the Liberal M.P. for Bermondsey, which was announced in yesterday's "Daily Mail," has placed both the Liberal and Unionist Parties in the division in a position of some embarrassment. The Liberals are of course, unprepared with a candidate, and nothing will be done towards selection until after the funeral of the late member. The Unionists, owing to accidental circumstances, are also unprepared for a contest.

For the past twelve months Mr. Assheton Pownall a well-known Colonial merchant, has been regarded as the prospective Unionist candidate, and he addressed a number of successful meetings in the constituency. A few weeks ago, not foreseeing the probability of an election in the immediate future, he went to Australia on matters connected with the business of his firm.

A cablegram has been despatched to him at Melbourne apprising him of Dr. Cooper's death, but up to a late hour last night no reply had been received from him.

One thing certain is that the Unionists will fight the seat and their organisation, it is stated, is in first-class order. The Independent Labour Party, although nothing has been settled may adopt Dr. Alfred Salter as their candidate. In this case there will be a three-cornered contest.

AERONAUTICS.

At the Bornstedter Feld, Berlin, on Oct. 2, the German Crown Prince accompanied Mr. Orville Wright as a passenger in a flight which lasted six or seven minutes and attained a height of about twenty metres.

On the same day Mr. Orville Wright eclipsed all previous records by attaining an altitude which the estimates at 500 metres and which the spectators reckon as at least 400 metres. The height reached was so great that the aeroplane was visible three miles off. The weather was perfect, and the wind at the rate of six to seven metres a second. The Crown Prince witnessed the flight. In a conversation after his flight Mr. Orville Wright said:—

"I have never flown so high before. No official measurement was taken, but I estimate the altitude reached at 500 metres. It is most difficult to gauge one's height from the ground, but I reckon by the time it takes me to get up. Directly I left the ground this time I raised the height rudder and climed right up till the field beneath me and the adjacent country reminded me of the view I had from the Zeppelin airship, although things seemed smaller, for I think I was higher than the Zeppelin that day. It took me fifteen minutes to ascend and only five minutes to descend. Downward the speed was simply terrifying. The whole machine shook as I rushed through the air. My sensations were just the same as at lower altitudes. The air was not colder nor the wind resistance greater than at La Chapelle. My chief mechanic, who has witnessed all the big high flights tells me I went higher than any aeroplane he has ever seen."

Mr. Wilbur Wright, a New York telegram states, has announced that neither he nor his brother will make any more flights in public. They will now devote their energies to the commercial exploitation of their machines, and will only fly to test the value of whatever changes they may decided to make in their construction.

The race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup has been won by Mr. Mix in the balloon Aspatria II. It landed near Dankolenka, Poland, early on Tuesday morning, Oct. 5.

26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.

Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

48, Morpeth Mansions, Ashley Place, S.W.
20th January, 1908.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.
THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON."
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample of Tablets received on 14-1-8 from The Celmo Company, marked "Celmo" Seal.

I have made a careful Chemical examination of the above described sample of Compressed, Tablets known as "Celmo," and from my results I am able to certify that they are absolutely free from Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Digitalis, and Colchicum.

I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

"CELMO" TABLETS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL URIC ACID AILMENTS, VIZ.

RHEUMATISM	GOUTY ECZEMA	ECZEMA
RHEUMATIC GOUT	GOUT	GOUTY DYSPEPSIA
LUMBAGO	SCIATCIA	SUPPRESSED GOUT &c.

"CELMO" COMPANY, 1, Carlton Street, Regent Square, London, S. W.

Analytical Report and Certificates on application to

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THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25. NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should feel the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 11 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising viz:

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

PRIZE MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 12, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARNING.

We take this opportunity of calling your attention to INFERIOR IMITATIONS OF

EUQUININE,

sometimes offered for sale. We had an opportunity of examining a preparation styled Chinin aethylcarbonicum (Quinine Ethlcarbonate); it was bad in color, bitter tasting and impure, containing amongst other ingredients, magnesia. We must most emphatically warn you against such spurious imitations. Apart from the fact that we should fully defend our patent and trade mark rights, the seller of such worthless products is injuring the patient and may also unpleasantly affect the reputation of the doctor who has prescribed the medicament.

EUQUININE
Stocked with all Chemists.
Sole Agents:—
SCHRODER SMIDT & CO.,
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all irregularities.

Caution.—Ladies always insist upon having MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies, as spurious imitations are sometimes substituted. These valuable Pills are the only genuine and reliable remedy for all irregularities. Of all Chemists throughout India.

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Easily Cure THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value

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Exceptionally Strong Glass. accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, 21ST OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 22ND OCT 09

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Prices.	Mins.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/4		unchgd
2½ do. Rentes	98 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/16		5/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/4		unchgd
3½ do. Consols	83 1/4		unchgd
"Bar" silver in London ...	23 1/2		unchgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16		unchgd
Silver in New York	51		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21	2 1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48	1	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	1 1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5		
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	4 3/4	3/4	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 1/4	1/2	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 7/8	7/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	1/2	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8	1	
do 7-day Market Loans...	3 5/8	3/4	
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9 3/4		un chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England..... £200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

Mails:—
The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.
London, Oct. 21.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 5 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ 32,930,000	Dec. £ 920,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,400,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Other Deposits	...£40,500,000	Dec. £5,500,000
Government Securities	...£16,800,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Other Securities	...£25,500,000	Dec. £3,600,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,300,000	Dec. £ 600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Moderate demand, steady.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	.....
Imports ...	... 17,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 7·44—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 7 16 +·16

*Called 7,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15 —04	7·11 —03	7·11 —03	7·11 —03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June July
7·11 —02	7·11 —02	7·11 —02	7·11 —02	7·11 —01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	54,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	81,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	37,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	12,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·05+15

Futures—Month of Dec. 13·72—01 } Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on firm southern spot markets and improved demand.
Do. do. March 13·83 unchgd }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 1-2 unched.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·64—65
Do. do. Mar. 13·83—05

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Barletta Russi 62½lbs.—3s 7·8—Jan.-Feb.—Dens—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 41 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 412lbs., ex-ship 56—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 54 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-8 unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22ND OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,99,700	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	88,400	do	Mercantile Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	86,915	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs	80,000	do	Indian People Bank
Boxes Gold Bulls	1,68,600	do	P. Rorchand & sons
1 Parcel Silver...	109	do	
13 Packages Gold Bullions	1,17,860		
Sovs	5,003		
Silver Dollars	3,783	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	480		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL

on 20th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	10	2,772
B. & C. I. Railway	31	36,535

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	5 per cent. from	21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent. "	30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent. "	15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent. "	20th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is quiet. Quotations are Is. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic Transfers, 1s. 4d. Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On London		1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft		1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		1:1
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		128 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		171 1-4

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper market opened at 94 9-16 for 2nd November delivery, declined to 94 7-16, but rallied to 94 1-2 at which there were sellers at the close. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 1-8 per cent. A fair business was transacted to-day. The Exchange Banks are reported to have sold as small amount. The Calcutta market was closed.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	94-15 } Sellers.
1st Settlement	...	"	94-8 }

Bullion :—
The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday at 23 1-2 for spot and 23 9-16 forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that the market closed dull, with sellers at the fixed quotations. The New York rate was unaltered at 51. Our local market opened at 59-6, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery, but, in consequence of the sales by the Bazaar, fell to 59-2, at which there were some buyers at the close. The December settlement kept 3 annas higher. A limited business only was done to-day. The up-country demand during this week was on an average of about 70 Bars a day.

The following are the closing prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	9
Silver Duty—Ready	59	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	5	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	15,83,000	.....
Other Deposits	13,55,000	.....
Sundries	1,00,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	6,000
Other Authorized Securities	4,76,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,70,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,94,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	43,000
Bullion	.....	10,000
Balances with other Banks..	3,39,000	.....
Sundries	3,000	.....
Cash..	33,31,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1 32d., tenderers receiving 13 per cent. This rate was 1-32 lower than last week's allotments. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered stands at 40 lakhs.

Be mail of the 8th October brings £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £ 0 000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,10,000
Bombay	"	24,90,000
Madras	"	3,70,000
Total...	Rs.	56,80,000

The mail of the 16th October brings £70,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,80,000
Bombay	"	13,40,000
Madras	"	6,50,000
Total ...	Rs.	38,50,000

The mail of the 23rd October brings £390,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £36,000 silver and £30 000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	22,60,000
Bombay	"	14,40,000
Madras	"	3,00,000
Total ..	Rs.	40,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1909.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	.....	.....	555
Central India	.....	.....	40
Barsee and Nugger ...	61	426	1,697
Berars	.....	.....	736
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	410
Total Oomras...	61	426	3,434
Dholleras	870	1,183	1,913
Broach...	195	348	135
Coompta and Dharwar	319	1,783	8,336
Westerns	800	2,479	1,306
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	16 736	35,988	4,730
Bengals, Rajputana ...	111	208	351
Sind	4	4	555
Persian	108	668	18
American	.....	298	
Egyptian	.....	120	186
Other Sorts	.....	.....	55
Totals...	18,705	42,760	20,842

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909-10.	Bales 1908-09.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	18,705	7,024	+17,682
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1909 to 21st Oct. 1910.	42,760	20,923	+21,837
Shipments for the week Europe	3,147	...	+3,147
China	1,042	6,178	−5,136
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	4,189	6,178	−1,989
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1909 to 21st Oct. 1910 Europe ...	2,482	14,836	−5,353
China ...	.....	500	−500
Japan	2,494	17,508	−15,014
Coast Ports ...	703	703	+88
Total ...	15,779	33,552	−0,179
Afloat to Harbour— Europe	982	4,396	−3,414
China	500	550	−50
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1909 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,345 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1909 to 31st May 1909—38,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	68,004
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 21st October 1909	42,760
	110,764
Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 21st October 1909	12,773
	97,·87
Afloat	1,422
	96,565
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	54,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd October 1909	50,565

*Subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Fluctuations in the Home markets during the past week have been small, but on the whole the feeling has been steadier notwithstanding the continued heavy receipts in America, and the falling off in spot sales in Liverpool. Speculative manipulation in America now rules the market, and wild talk is current of 20 cents per pound and sunshine. Messrs. Ellison's figures of consumption for 1909-10, viz, 12 600,000 bales "must give us pause." These figures are considerably less than the consumption during the past season, but there has been nothing in the trade demand to indicate their inaccuracy. Cotton at over 7s. per lb. will not be scrambled for now, whatever price may be paid later in the season, and we anticipate a fairly sharp reaction at no distant date.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shewn by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·44 ...	7·44 ...	unchgd.
Futures, Oct.-Nov.....	7·12 ...	7·14 ...	+·01
Do. Feb-Mar.	7·08 ...	7·11 ...	+·03
NEW YORK—			
Spot	14·10 ...	14·15 ...	+·05
Futures, December ...	12·62 ...	12·78 ...	+·16
Do. March	13·75 ...	13·83 ...	+·08
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	13 3-8 ...	14 1-2 ...	+1-8
Futures, December	13·51 ...	13·64 ...	+·13
Do. March	13·83 ...	13·93 ...	+·10

There has been a sharp fall in prices in the local market during the week for Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals, particularly for early deliveries (November and December). The drop has been due to sellers offering freely and a comparatively small demand, and for early deliveries to an almost complete absence of enquiry. Exporters have been trying to settle Khangaum Akola for November and Bengals for December, but little actual business has resulted owing to lack of buyers. As a rule, the market has been dull, though occasionally there has been a spasmodic enquiry. On the week Oomras show a decline of Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 for November, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for December, and Rs. 7 for January ; Khandeish is about Rs, 12 lower for November, Rs. 10 for December and Rs. 6 for January, and Bengals are Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 lower respectively for the same deliveries. Good Broach is Rs. 5 down and fine Broach Rs. 6. The market closes quiet and easy.

There has been a moderate demand by shippers and Mills for ready Bengals. Prices range from Rs. 237 to Rs. 246 according to quality, but some nice lots of superfine have fetched as high as Rs. 254 to Rs. 260. The quality of arrivals of Bengals is expected to improve generally a little later on.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	191-2	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	273	" "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	261	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	259	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	255	" "
Fine M. G. Oomrawatee-Pulgaon	251	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	257	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	245	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	250	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	245	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Muttis ...	231	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	237	Dec. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	224	Jan. 1910.
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	232	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish...	238	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	225	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	127	Dec. 1909.
Do. do. ...	231	Nov. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	245	Oct "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	205	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	260	Apl-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	270	" "

LATER.

Our market has been weak this afternoon and prices have given way further about Rs. 2, closing unsettled.

Liverpool Opening :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales.
Actual Imports ...	...	8,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·16 +02	7·13 +02	7·13 +02	7·13 +02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June. July.
7·13 +02	7·13 +02	7·13 +02	7·13 +02	7·12 +01

FREIGHTS.

The market is very firm. Sellers have advanced their rates, and a fair business for most ports is passing.

ANTWERP.—A fair business has been done. Rates for November and December are 1½s. 6d., for February 1¼s. 9d., and for March to June 1¼s 6d. The B. I. S. N. Coy, has booked December-January at 1⅝s. seeds, 16s. cotton; February, 1¼s. 6ds. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton and March to June 1¼s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton.

DUNKIRK :—A moderate business has been done January to May, monthly parcels at 15s.

HAVRE :—Business for this port is quiet. For October and November 16s. has been done for seeds and 15s 6d. cotton.

HAMBURG :—For prompt shipment per s. s. "Blackmore" 16s. 6d. has been done, and 16s. 3d. for November shipment, and 17s. 6d. after 20th November. Per Hansa Line booking has been done of 250 tons December, 700 tons January, 600 tons February, 600 tons each March and April and 700 tons May, all at 16s. They are now asking December to May 18s., light seeds 17s.

HULL :—A very fair business is reported at 15s. for November and December, and 14s. April-May.

LONDON.—Rates are advancing. Business has been done at 14s. 6d. December, 15s. January to May.

LIVERPOOL.—Little doing. Rates are unchanged.

MARSEILLES.—Quiet. Elterman Line are asking 16s. to 16s 6d. February-March.

GENOA.—For October shipment about 1 700 bales cotton booked at 20s. and for November 450 tons at 15s. 9d.

TRIESTE VENICE.—About 5,000 tons has been done at 17s. 6d. seeds, 18·6 cotton November to May, 17s. and 18s. November December and 16s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. January to May.

P. P. FORWARD.—About 5,000 tons booked from December to May at 15s. 6d. Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra.

The following fixtures are reported :—
S. S. "Germanic," November, at 20s. two ports, D-W basis.
S. S. "Meridian," November at 20s. two ports D-W basis.
S. S. "Coronation," December January at 18s. 6d. two ports D. W. basis.
S. S. "Calcutta," October November two ports at 15s. 9d.
S. S. "Lidford" s. s. "Trenegloss" November two ports at 16s.
S. S. "F. S. Campa" December at 15s. 6d. one port, 12s. two ports.

SEEDS AND WHEAT

Linseed :—
During the week the market has ruled strong and prices have advanced in sympathy with the Home markets. A fair business has been done. At the close we quote as under with few sellers :—

Ready	Rs.	9 9 0	B. T.
Oct.-Nov....	"	9 15 0	B. T.
April-May	"	8 12 0	"

RAPESEED :—
There has been little or no change in prices for ready, but for forward delivery rates are steadier. A small business has been done at and about our quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6 12 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow	"	7 4 0	"
Ready Yellow Gujrat ...	"	7 1 8	"
Brown Delhi, ...	"	7 4 6	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
During the week there have been fluctuations in this market and at times sellers have withdrawn. At the close we quote in a steady market :—

Gold White 8½ p.c.	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish	"	46 8 0	
Black Saini	"	39 8 0	
White Gulbarga	Rs.	35 0 0	

POPPYSEED —
Has ruled quiet but steady with a small business passing.
We quote :—
Dabherakby, ... Rs. 5 0 0 MT.

CASTORSEED :—
The market has been firm throughout the week with a moderate enquiry and prices close steady as under :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	
October-Nov	"	6 11 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	6 5 0	"

GROUNDNUTS :—
Rates for forward delivery are slightly steadier, but there is little doing.
We quote:—

Ready ... ... —	...	Rs.	22 0 0
Dec.-Jan.	...	"	22 12 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Prices have again advanced during the week, and a fair amount of business has been put through. At the close we quote :—

Jan.-Feb.	...	Rs.	39 0 0

LINSEED :—
The market has ruled firmer and prices have advanced 2 annas per cwt. during the week with business passing.
We quote :—

October-Nov.	...	Rs.	6 1 6 R.T.

WHEAT :—
Rates are steadier particularly for forward delivery but there is little or nothing doing for export and mills are buying quietly. We quote as under :—

White Delhi, October-Nov. ...	Rs.	5 14 6	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	"	5 7 6	"
White Soft Red	"	37 0 0	

YARNS.

The market has ruled steady to firm during the week with a moderate business passing in 10's and 20's at 5 31-32 to 6 7-32 for the former and 6 5-8 to 7 annas for the latter. Business has also been done in 12's at 6 7-16.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	29,086	cwts.
Linseed	17,150	"
Rapeseed	9,021	"
Gingellyseed	24,606	"
Poppyseed	2,581	"
Groundnuts	2,417	"
Castorseed	35,787	"
Rice	21,793	"
Myrabollams	4,011	"
Cottonseed	3,9537	"
Mowrasseed...	9,058	"
Gram	19,331	"
Joowar	1,085	"
Maize	9,867	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The Market is quiet. Deliveries are slack and prices are a little easier.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The demand continues steady and a further improvement is expected as the season advances. Prices have advanced fairly well, but are still on a much lower level than Home quotations. Buying goes on only sparingly.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The Market is firm but the demand is small. Prices are hardening.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is quieter with a poor demand. Business should improve however as the Dewali is approaching.

DHOOTIES:—The Market continues firm, but there is little business doing. Prices, however, show a hardening tendency.

METALS.

COPPER:—Continues dull both here and at Home and prices are weaker. The demand is poor but Stocks are small.

YELLOW METAL:—Is also dull, but is rather better than copper. The movement is slower than it has been, but prices are stationary.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair,.. ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	.....		
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as,

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds,	due (1968)...	99-8-0	
4 per cent. " Improvement Bonds	" (1968)...	99-8-0	
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds	" (1945)...	99-8-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1919)...	104-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1926)...	111-0-0	
6 per cent. " "	" (1948)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1933)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1938)...	114-0-0	

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have improved during this week generally. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,505, have closed at Rs. 1,500. Bank of India's have gradually improved to Rs. 69 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 54 1-2, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares to Rs. 11 ; Bank of Burmah shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 113, and Bank of Baroda's at Rs. 52. In Press companies, Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 142 1-2, New Berar's to Rs. 565 Mofussil's to Rs. 795, and Sindh Press to Rs. 700 In Miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 285, Back-Bay Bath have changed hands at Rs. 36, Badham Pile's at Rs. 132, Bombay Burmah (New issues) have declined to Rs. 447 1-2 and (Old issues), after touching Rs. 460, have closed quiet at the rates at the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Preference shares are steady at Rs. 152 to Rs. 153, and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 96; Bombay Flour Mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 995; the Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 342 1-2 and preference share are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2; Central India Mining Company shares, after touching Rs. 345, have closed quiet at Rs. 340; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have improved to Rs. 124; Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 180; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares are steady at Rs. 200; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have fluctuated between Rs. 690 and Rs. 730; and have closed quiet at Rs. 720; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are weak at Rs. 18 ; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co shares have been put through at Rs. 115; Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., shares are quiet, ordinary shares at Rs. 11 1-2, differed shares at Rs. 60 and pref. shares at Rs. 57, Thacker's are unchanged at Rs. 290 ; Bombay Telephone's at Rs. 31 ; Samaukua's have declined to Rs. 9 1-2 and Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 567 1-2. In mill shares, Ahmedabad advanced have improved to Rs. 435 ; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 420 ; Century Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 313 1-2 ; Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,684 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have improved from Rs. 1,135 to Rs. 1,145 ; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 27 1-2; Currimbhoy's at Rs. 1,025, David's at Rs. 420 ; Emperor Edward's have jumped up to Rs. 850 ; Fazulbhoy mill shares have improved to Rs. 245 ; Finlay mill shares to Rs. 262 1-2 ; Imperial Cotton mill shares reported to have changed hands at Rs. 102 1-2; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 162 1-2; Khattau Makanji's at Rs. 760, Kohinoor's at Rs. 742 1-0 X D. ; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 97; Laxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,606; Madras United are steady at Rs. 2,950 ; Manockji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 3,400 ; Morarji's are steady at Rs. 3,350 ; New Great Eastern shares at Rs. 20; New City of Bombay at Rs. 755. Phœnix at Rs. 91 1 4; Sassoon Spinning & Manufacturing Co. shares have improved to Rs. 910; Sassoon Silk Mill shares are steady at Rs. 585 ; Southern Mahratta's are unchanged at Rs. 222 1-2 ; Standard's have advanced to Rs. 1,190 ; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 185; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1370, Textile's to Rs. 1,050, Western India to Rs. 425. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares are reported to have changed hands at or about Rs. 437 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 115; Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 608, Amritsar Patty old shares at Rs. 114 and new shares have improved to Rs. 66. The rest are unchanged steady at previous quotations.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers and Oilmen &c.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,500
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	694
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,493½
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	16 "	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	prem. 3
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	543
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 "	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£20
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £23 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3 p. c.	£21
Peona Bank Ld.....	100	20	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200	
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900	
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	1674	
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	14	170	
Broach City	200	200	14	170	
Colaba	1,000	1,000	36	800	
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270	
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,350	
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540	
Hindustan	250	250	20	120	
Hingoli	100	100	8	140	
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	1474	
Khandeish	250	250	20	150	
Khangaum	400	400	25	330	
Mahuva	200	200	...	150	
Marcantile	125	125	nil	511	
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	2374	
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,050	
New Mofussil	200	400	50	795	
New Berar	500	500	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	595	
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150	
Sind Press	200	200	25	700	
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235	
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	595	
Wadhwan	150	50	10	195	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld.,..	100	20	8 p.c.	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd 133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	447½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	O. £10	£10	Nill.	95
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nill.	17
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	995
Bombay Steam Navigation Company'y

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

"NOT A PENNY IN HIS POCKET."

The replies made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Budget criticism are becoming monotonous. To every injustice that is pointed out, to every proposal that is made, he and his lieutenant return the same answer. The effect of it is simply: "We cannot afford to be just—we cannot consider amendments wise or unwise—they would mean such a loss of revenue." When a Chancellor of the Exchequer is reduced to constant iteration of these apologies for argument he confesses the weakness of his finance. It is quite true that Mr. Lloyd George has laid certain schemes to get a certain amount of money, and that wholesale alteration would upset the plan and thereby attenuate his funds. He or any other Chancellor has a perfect, right to argue that, though he would like to meet some claim or other, he cannot afford to be generous. Between that and rigid negation of justice on the score of means lies, however, a vast difference. Mr. Lloyd George's attitude resembles that of a man at the end of his resources. He has to to grasp every penny that comes along, and not only is unable afford charity but must shirk actual responsibilities. The finance which drives the Chancellor of a great and wealthy country to such exigencies is unworthy of that great and wealthy country. The sooner it is replaced by a system which allows more latitude the better.

LORDS APPELLANT.

"I hope," wrote Mr. Chamberlian a few days since, "the House of Lords will see their way to force a general election, and I don't doubt in this case what the answer will be." This sentence in a now famous letter has had the effect of turning the attention of the country yet more fully upon the Peers. It will be remembered that the bankers' appeal to the Commons, dated May 15, contained the signatures of thirty-six of the leading London financiers. That protest having produced no result in the modification of the Budget's main principles, a further appeal has been prepared under the auspices of the Budget Protest League, which, when sufficient signatures have been appended, will be forwarded to the House of Lords. The appeal is three-fold, and advises the rejection of the Bill on the grounds of its revolutionary and destructive character, its unfair proportions and ill-distributed burdens, and, finally, on the ground that an appeal to the country on such far-reaching changes is desirable. The petition is exposed in several City offices, and should be the most weighty document the struggle has yet drawn forth. It will be assured of a sympathetic reading in the Upper House.

A WELL-EARNED KNIGHTHOOD.

Lieut.-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell belongs to that fine class of soldiers, of which Lord Roberts is a burning and a shinning light, who are not content when their active days of warfare are over to sit on the shelf "to rest unburnished, not to shine in use." While Lord Roberts has been stirring up the nation to the vital necessity of learning to defend itself, the defender of Mafeking has been doing much the same invaluable kind of work, but in his own characteristically quiet and clever way. No praise can be too high for the manner in which Lord Roberts of Candahar, and one might add, of Kabul, of Delhi, of Pretoria, sacrificed the personal ease and comfort an old soldier naturally expects, in order to conduct his crusade of waking up England. No question can be entertained as to the value of his crusade. But at least equally good results have been attained by the "slim" soldier who turned to account a boy's love of adventure and playing at soldiering and created a great organisation, the Boy Scouts, which implants in the mind of every one of its two or three hundred thousand members just the right instinct of fending for himself which is one of the essential component parts of the military spirit. Working in characteristically different fashion, the two great soldiers have arrived at the same goal, and while Lord Roberts is beyond and above any further distinction, the knighthood fitly represents the nation's gratitude to General Baden-Powell.

KING MANUEL'S VISIT.

Great interest attaches to King Manuel's visit to this country on November 14. It is well known for one thing that if the conspiracy which came to a head on February 1 last year, and the ramifications of which have not yet been disclosed and probably never will be, if that conspiracy had achieved all its aim the King would not be alive at this moment. Probably it was only the desperate struggles of the Queen and the dying effort of the Crown Prince that saved his life. Then, too, there is no doubt the King possesses some fine qualities. His Court say he has all the kind-heartedness of Pedro the Jest, who ruled the country for a quarter of a century corresponding to our early Victorian age; tact, too, he has as shown by his address to the Republican man of science. "You, being a Republican, do not desire to come to the Palace. However, you are a friend of the country; so am I. Come, and we shall become good friends." The closer intercourse between the two nations provided by the King's visit may also it is hoped enable a commercial treaty to be drawn up which shall give England the same relief from the new suttaxing law as has been granted to Germany, relief well deserved as a return for the minimum tariff put in this country on imported port wine.

PEACOCK'S TAIL SINGED.

The singeing of the peacock's tail, as the Moors call their country, goes on apace, and Mulai Hafid would be wise to recognise the fact. It was the murder of French labourers at Casa Blanca that led to the French invasion and a year later to the dethronement of Abd-el-Aziz. The murder of Spanish labourers ont side Melilla may equally well loosen Mulai Hafid's hold on the Green Parasol, particularly if the Spaniards occupy Tetuan. That town is much nearer to Spain than Melilla, it commands one of the two roads to Fez, and is surrounded by country that is both fertile and rich in mines. The occupation would be a blow to the Sultan's prestige which his mercurial subjects would at once appreciate. "When the camel falls, ont with your knives," says their proverb. No mercy is shown to an unlucky man. Nor are the Spaniards in any mood to show mercy. They have an army of 50,000 men in the "Empire of the Setting Sun." Once or twice they have nearly seen the sun set on their hopes altogether, and have only conquered by pouring out lives and treasure like water. But they will make no impression on the Sultan by battering his unruly tribes in the north-eastern corner of his dominions. Once, however, let them go to Tetuan, the back-door of Fez, and the peacock's tail will not only singe but burn.

In the course of time when the Admiralty connect Bombay and Aden by wireless telegraphy the mail steamers will practically be in touch with India during the voyages between these two ports though in mid-ocean they may not be able to send return messages.

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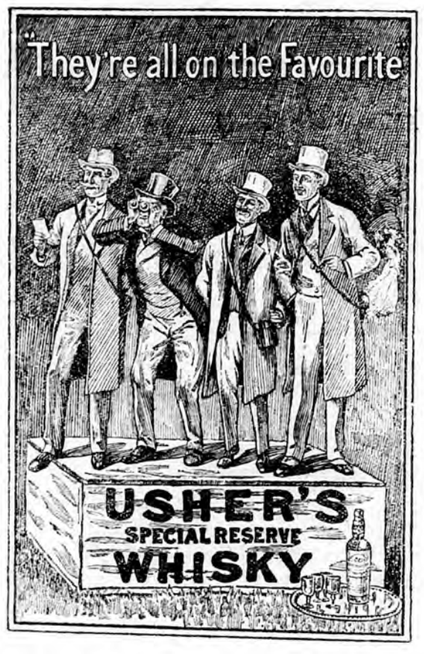

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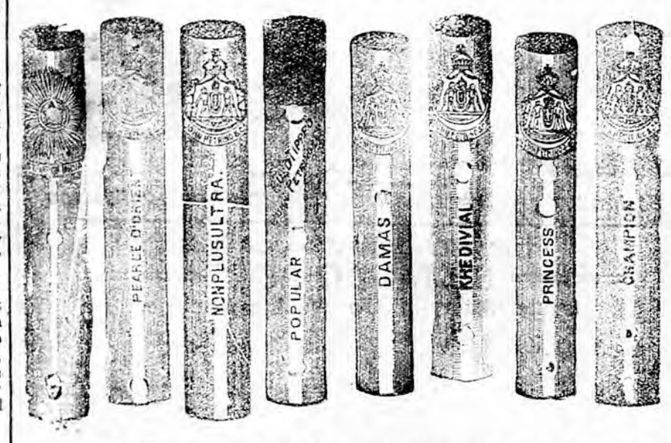

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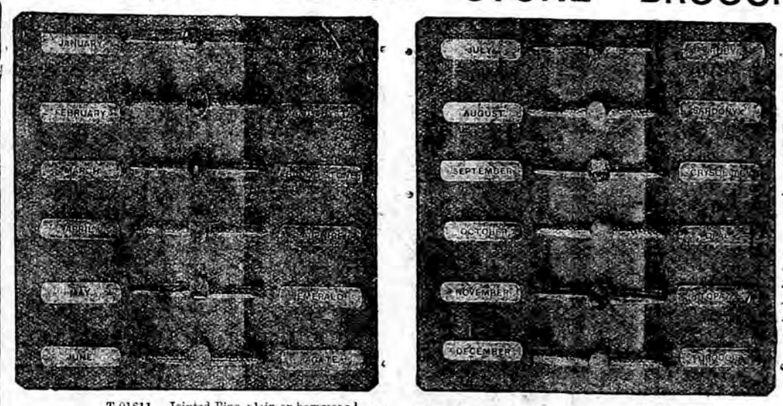

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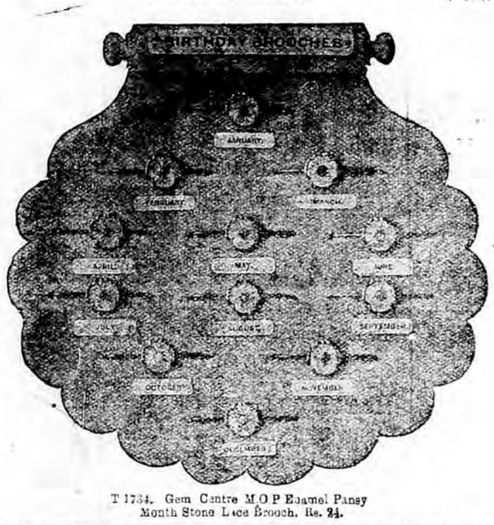

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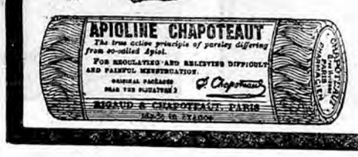

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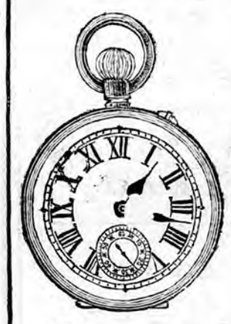

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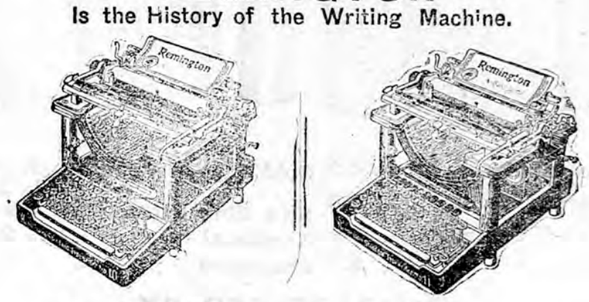

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